THE GREATEST National Weekly Newspaper IN THE UNITED STATES

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION OVER 225,000 EACH WEEK
SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915. EIGHTIETH YEAR, NO. 26.

CHAPTER III.—Continued

As the threatening bull continued his stiff and jerky circling of the ape-man, much after the manner that you have noted among dogs when a strange one comes among them, it occurred to Tarzan to discover if the language of his own tribe was identical with that of this other family, and so he addressed the brute in the language of the tribe of Kerchak.

"Who are you," he asked, "who threatens Tarzan of the Apes?"

The hairy brute looked his surprise. "I am Akut," replied the other in the same simple, primal tongue which is low in the scale of spoken language that, as Tarzan had surmised, it was identical with that of the tribe in which the first twenty years of his life had been spent.

"I am Akut," said the ape. "Molak is dead. I am king. Go away or I will kill you!"

"You saw how easily I killed Molak," replied Tarzan. "So could I kill you if I cared to be king. But Tarzan of the Apes would not be king of the Apes of Akut. All he wishes is to live in peace in this country. Let us be friends. Tarzan of the Apes can help you, and you can help Tarzan of the Apes."

"You cannot kill Akut," replied the ape. "None is so great as Akut. Had he not killed Molak, Akut would have done so, for Akut was ready to be king."

For answer the ape-man hurled himself upon the great white brute who during the conversation had slightly relaxed his vigilance. In the twinkling of an eye the man had seized the wrist of the great ape, and before the other could grapple with him had whirled him about and leaped upon his broad back.

Down they went together, but so well had Tarzan's plan worked out that before ever they touched the ground he had gained the same hold upon Akut that had broken Molak's back.

Slowly he brought the pressure to bear, and then as in days gone by he had given Kerchak the chance to surrender and live, so now he gave to Akut—in whom he saw a possible ally of great strength and resource—the option of living in amity with him or dying as he had just seen his savage and heretofore invincible king die.

"Ka-goda?" whispered Tarzan to the ape beneath him.

It was the same question that he had first whispered to Kerchak, and in the language of the apes it means broadly: "Do you surrender?"

Akut thought of the creaking sound that he had heard just before Molak's thick back had snapped, and he shuddered. He hated to give up the kingship, though, so again he struggled to free himself; but a sudden application of the torturing pressure upon his vertebra brought an agonized "ka-goda!" from his lips.

Tarzan relaxed his grip a trifle.

"You may still be king, Akut," he said. Tarzan told you that he did not wish to be king. If any question your right, Tarzan of the Apes will help you in your battles."

The ape-man rose, and Akut came slowly to his feet. Shaking his bullet head and growling angrily, he waddled toward his tribe, looking first at Tarzan and then another of the larger males who might be expected to challenge his leadership.

But none did so; instead, they drew away as he approached, and presently the whole pack moved off into the jungle, and Tarzan was left alone once more upon the beach.

The ape-man was sore from the wounds that Molak had inflicted upon him, but he was inured to physical suffering and endured it with the calm and fortitude of the wild beasts that had taught him to lead the jungle life after the manner of all those that are born to it.

His first need, he realized, was for weapons of offense and defense, for his encounter with the apes, and the distant notes of the savage voices of Numa, the lion, and Sheeta, the panther, warned him that his was to be no life of indolent ease and security.

It was but a return to the old existence of constant bloodshed and danger—to the hunting and the being hunted. Grim beasts would stalk him, as they had stalked him in the past, and never would there be a moment, by savage day or by cruel night, that he might not have instant need of such crude weapons as he could fashion from the materials at hand.

Upon the shore he found an outcropping of brittle, ingeous rock. By dint of much labor he managed to chip off a narrow sliver some twelve inches long by a quarter of an inch thick. One edge was quite thin for a few inches near the tip. It was the rudiment of a knife.

With it he went into the jungle, searching until he found a fallen tree of a certain species of hardwood with which he was familiar. From this he cut a small, straight branch, which he pointed at one end.

Then he scooped a small, round hole in the surface of the prostrate trunk. Into this he crumbled a few bits of dry bark, minutely shredded, after which he inserted the tip of his pointed stick, and, sitting astride the bole of the tree, spun the slender rod rapidly between his palms.

After a time a thin smoke rose from the little mass of timber, and a moment later the whole broke into flame. Heaping some larger twigs and sticks upon the tiny fire, Tarzan soon had quite a respectable blaze roaring in the enlarging cavity of the the dead tree.

Into this he thrust the blade of his stone knife, and as it became superheated he would withdraw it, touching a spot near the thin edge with a drop of moisture. Beneath the wetted area a little flake of the glassy material would crack and scale away.

Thus, very slowly, the ape-man commenced the tedious operation of putting a thin edge upon his primitive hunting-knife.

He did not attempt to accomplish the feat all in one sitting. At first he was content to achieve a cutting edge of a couple of inches, with which he cut a long, pliable bow, a handle for his knife, a stout cudgel, and a goodly supply of arrows.

These he cached in a tall tree beside a little stream, and here also he constructed a platform with a roof of palm leaves above it.

When all these things had been finished it was growing dusk, and Tarzan felt a strong desire to eat.

He had noted during the brief incursion he had made into the forest that a short distance upstream from his tree there was a much used watering place, where, from the trampled mud of either bank, it was evident beasts of all sorts and in great numbers came to drink. To this spot the hungry ape-man made his silent way.

Through the upper terrace of the tree tops he swung with the grace and ease of a monkey. But for the heavy burden upon his heart he would have been happy in this return to the old free life of his boyhood.

Yet even with that burden he fell into the little habits and manners of his early life that were in reality more a part of him than the thin veneer of civilization that the past three years of his association with the white men of the outer world had spread lightly over him—a veneer that only hid the crudities of the beast that Tarzan of the Apes had been.

Could his fellow peers of the House

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

GERMAN REPLY NOT WHAT U. S. OFFICIALS WANT

Again Places Washington Government in Hard Position Over Freedom of the Seas.

GERMANY'S latest note to the United States is not what the officials want. It sidesteps President Wilson's demands, and places the government at Washington in a difficult position over the freedom of the seas. The reply was received last Saturday at Washington, and President Wilson asked that Secretary Lansing bring it to him in his summer home at Cornish, N. H.

The President's action was considered in state department circles to indicate that Mr. Wilson, while still maintaining his previous position that Germany guarantee American rights upon the seas, does not believe the situation is critical. He is understood to be convinced that the public will be satisfied with deliberation in framing the next American note to Germany.

Officials generally agreed that the German reply was far from satisfactory, and that the United States is faced with another difficult situation in its relations with Germany. It is pointed out that the American government and Germany have practically reached a deadlock on the law in the case, evidently neither side being willing to recede from its position. The situation is now thought to resolve itself entirely into a question of policy, which depends on President Wilson.

Opinions varied as to the President's probable course, but it believed likely that he will again wait the crystallization of the public sentiment in the country and endeavor in his next move to interpret the wishes of the American people.

The whole question, in the minds of many, seemed to hinge on whether there is another violation by Germany of the rights for which the United States contends. It is recognized that since the Lusitania was sunk and the negotiations begun, German submarines have given warnings, as in the case of the American and the Anglo-Californian. If the German practice continues to square with international law, some officials here do not believe an academic discussion of principles would be placed in jeopardy by prolonging the parleys. On the other hand, there is a general belief that any further destruction of American life in contravention of law would bring the situation to a sharp and critical juncture which would make difficult the continuance of friendly relations.

Treatment of the Lusitania case, however, seems, in the view of some officials, to offer a possible obstacle to a prolongation of the negotiations, as the United States asked for a disavowal of the act and received none.

The argument that England by violating international law by her embargo on neutral commerce with Germany, had begun a policy of starvation for Germany's civilian population, was viewed by officials as entirely irrelevant. The United States had insisted that its relations with one belligerent are not to be confounded with its controversies with another and that the Lusitania case constitutes a separate question which must be settled apart from any negotiations this government may have with other nations. It was recalled by some officials that Herr von Jagow, the German foreign minister, only recently in a published interview announced that England had not succeeded in starving Germany and that the blockade policy had been a failure. In view of this announcement officials were not inclined to attach much weight to the starvation argument.

The view that Americans on board belligerent ships were entitled to no more protection than neutrals would be on land in a war zone, was vigorously disputed by officials, who pointed out that jurisdiction of the belligerent on land was complete, while the high seas are jointly owned by all nations.

The only definite proposal made by Germany to change the present status—the suggestion that four enemy ships could sail under the American flag if neutral passengers facilities proved inadequate—was considered certain of rejection because, aside from other considerations of principle involved, the United States could not undertake to guarantee any interference with the lawful shipment of contraband from its shores to any of the belligerents. Not only is there no federal statute which could be invoked in this connection, it was pointed out, but it always has been recognized as a fundamental right of merchants in neutral countries to trade in contraband, the burden being upon the belligerent to capture the cargoes on the high seas.

Gives No Assurances.

Stripped of its argumentative phrases, the German reply holds out no assurances for the safety of Americans if they travel on undesignated passenger ships of a belligerent—such as the Lusitania was, Americans on American ships, or "marked" neutral ships, need not fear molestation, providing this government assures Germany that the neutral vessels carry no contraband. The note in effect says that there is no need for Americans to use vessels belonging to enemies of Germany.

Officials read with especial interest that clause in the note saying that the mere presence of Americans aboard an enemy ship cannot protect it.

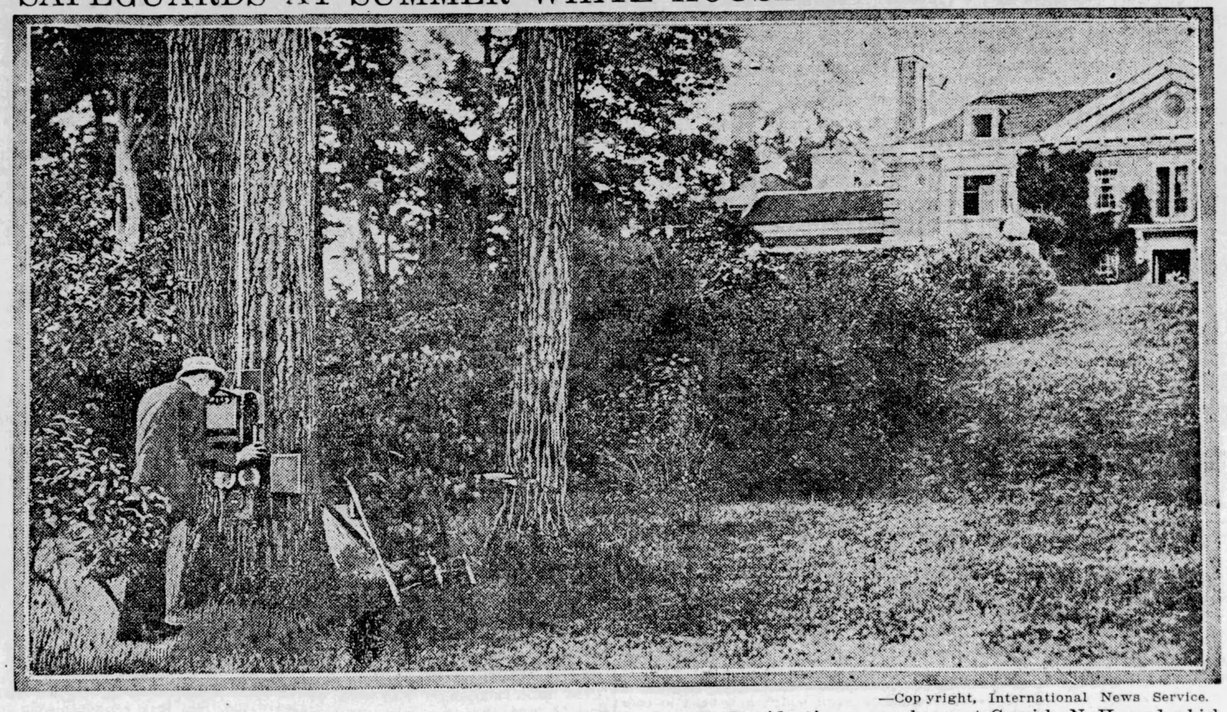
This was construed as another method of saying that if Americans persist in using passenger steamers, believed by Germany to be carrying contraband, Germany will not guarantee their safety. Nor does Germany indicate that she will stop to search or seize such ships. In fact, it is pointed out that British merchantmen endeavor to ram submarines and that the latter cannot run such risk.

Blames England for It All.

Germany in almost every paragraph of her note puts up to Great Britain the responsibility for the situation. The kaiser's government contends that the British blockade jeopardizes the German empire because it was inaugurated to starve the people. The submarine warfare in retaliation, the reply says in effect, must go on so long as the British blockade continues. In the final paragraph, the kaiser suggests that if President Wilson can use his good offices to modify the blockade an understanding between Germany and the United States easily would be reached.

As a whole, therefore, the German reply is regarded in certain quarters as an argument rather than an answer. It does not shut out further interchange between the two governments, but it makes necessary more delay in the adjustment of the Lusitania controversy and does not hold out a promise of acceptance of the underlying principles enunciated by this government in its two previous communications.

SAFEGUARDS AT SUMMER WHITE HOUSE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE



—Copyright, International News Service.

The cut shows one of the automatic time clocks on the trees surrounding the President's summer home at Cornish, N. H., and which are rung at frequent intervals by the unceasing patrol of watchmen and secret service guards. A little telephone system keeps the guards in constant touch with the central office in the house itself.

ANDREW THE GLAD

By Maria Thompson Daviess
Copyright, The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Ind.

CHAPTER VIII. Continued.

"I don't quite understand, Jeff; you explain to me," answered Caroline Darrah in the kind and respectful voice that she always used to these family servants, which they understood perfectly and in which they took a huge delight.

"Well, it's jest this way, Miss Ca'line, they is sets in the colored folks pest like they is in the white folks. We is the it set, me and Tempie and Eph and all the fust family people. We's got our lawyers and dentists and a university and a ice-cream parlor with the swellest kinder soda fount in front. Yer heard how Mister David got that Country Club for us, didn't you? Well, he backed the rent notes of the soda fount, too—and he's jest naterly the fust set candidate fer anything he wants ter be."

"Isn't he just the kindest best man, Jeff?" asked Caroline Darrah, in her enthusiasm sacrificing a frosted muffin cake between her clasped hands.

"Yes'm, he am that fer a fact, and they can't no low-down whisky bum beat him fer jedge, neither—'specially ef they count on using niggers to do it with. You see the race am so mighty close, that all the booze bosses is a telling the niggers that they is got the 'ballunce uf power' as they calls it and it's up ter them ter elect a jedge fer whisky, the friend' at'll let 'em drink it down. Why, they's got out a bottle of whisky as has on the label 'Your Colored Friend,' and it's put up in clear glass and at the bottom you can see five new dimes a shining. A nigger gits the bottle and fifty cents ef he votes with them. Old Booze is flinging money right and left, fer if Mister David gits in he'll shore have ter git out."

"That is perfectly awful, Jeff!" exclaimed Caroline with horror-stricken eyes. "The poor people made to sell themselves that way—and the whole city to lose David, a good judge, because they can't know what they do. It is horrible and nobody can help it!"

"I ain't so sure about that, Miss Ca'line! Me and Tempie and Doctor Pike Johnson and the dentist and Bud Simms, the man what runs the Palms, have thought up a scheme of we kin work it. You see they ain't a nigger from Black Bottom to Mount Nebo as wouldn't sell his soul ter git ter the Country Club and say he's been invited there. Now, we thought as how it would be a good plan ter give it out that we was going to have er David Kildare jedge celebration out there and have invertation tickets printed. Then we could go ter the polls and fight down any dollar bottle of whisky ever put up with one of them invites—every man ter bring a lady, and dancing down in a corner of the card. We'd scotch them by saying no 'lection, no dance, so they'll vote straight. Ain't that the swell scheme? It'll work if we can make it go."

"Jeff," she exclaimed, "that is a perfectly splendid idea! You must do it, for offering them fun will be no bribery like whisky and money—it will do them good." Sometimes it is just as well that a woman be not too well versed in the science logical.

"Yes'm, and I believe it will work—ef we jest had a barbecue to put down in the other corner opposite the dancing I know it would draw 'em, but ice cream will be about all we can git fer the subscription money, and cold as it is ice cream won't be no drawing card."

And there was no doubt that Jeff unfolded his plan to Caroline Darrah from pure love of sympathy and excitement and for no ulterior purpose, although it served to further his schemes as well as if he had been of a most wily turn of mind.

"Jeff," exclaimed Caroline Darrah excitedly, "how much would it take to have a barbecue and ice cream and everything good to go with it and a big band of music and fireworks and—"

"Golly, Miss Ca'line, they will be most fire hundred of 'em and the 'scription ain't but a little over fifty dollars. I'm counting on the dancing and the gitting-there ter draw 'em."

"We can't risk it," said Caroline. "I will give you two hundred and fifty dollars and you can let it be known that no such celebration ever was as the one his colored friends are going to give in honor of the election of Judge David Kildare—his united colored friends, Jeff, high and low."

"Miss Ca'line, I'm a-skeered to take it! Mister David, he's jest naterly—"

"Mr. David need never know about it. It is a subscription and you have collected it—advertise the fact—I'm one of his friends and I can subscribe even if I am white. You must take it, and get to work about it. Only four more days, remember, and we all must work for Mr. David; and too, Jeff, for those poor ignorant people who would commit the crime of letting themselves sell their votes." There was real concern for the endangered souls of the coons in Caroline's voice, and Jeff was duly impressed.

They both fell to work on the packing of the basket as Temple's voice was heard in the distance, for they knew she would express herself in no uncertain terms if she found the amount of work done unsatisfactory.

But when he departed, Jeff carried in his pocket a slip of paper about which it nearly scared him to death to think, and one of the money-bags of the late Peter Brown was eased by the extraction of a quarter thousand. Caroline was happy from a clear conscience and a virtuous feeling of having saved a crisis for a dependent and ignorant people. Which goes to show that a woman can put her finger into a political pie and draw it out without even a stain, while to touch that same confection ever so lightly would dye a man's hand blood red.

CHAPTER IX.

Pursuing the Possum.

And as if in sympathy with the heart of the pursued possum, the thermometer began to fall in the afternoon and by night had established a clear, cold, windless condition of weather. The start for the Cliffs was made from the fork of the River Road, where cars, horses, traps and hampers were to be left with the servants, who by half past nine were already in an excited group around a blazing, dry oak fire, over which two

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

WHEAT TO REACH BILLION BUSHELS

Prospects Indicate an Increase Over Last Year's Bountiful Yield.

Prospects of a billion-bushel wheat crop this year were increased during the last month. Basing its estimate on July 1 crop conditions, the United States department of agriculture places the prospective total production at 963,000,000 bushels, compared with 950,000,000 bushels estimated from June 1 crop conditions.

Corn, the nation's greatest crop, should yield 2,814,000,000 bushels with continued favorable weather, the crop reporting board estimates from this month's condition figures. That compares with 2,672,804,000 bushels harvested last year.

The department of agriculture's July crop report today announced:

Winter wheat—Condition, 84.4; indicated yield, 16.6; production, 668,000,000.

Spring wheat—Condition, 93.3; yield, 15.3; production, 295,000,000.

All wheat—Condition, 87.0; yield, 16.2; production, 963,000,000.

Wheat remaining on farms July 1, 28,972,000.

Rye condition, 92.0; yield, 17.0. White potatoes—Acreage, 3,732,000; condition, 91.2; yield, 105.4; production, 393,000,000. Sweet potatoes—Acreage, 660,000; condition, 88.7; yield, 97.1; production, 64,000,000. Tobacco—Acreage, 1,317,000; condition, 85.5; yield, 839.9; production, 1,105,000,000. Flax—Acreage, 1,881,000; condition, 88.5; yield, 8.73; production, 16,000,000. Rice—Acreage, 864,000; condition, 90.5; yield, 35.4; production, 30,000,000. Hay—Condition, 85.2; yield, 1.45. Apples—Condition, 63.3; production, 194,000,000. Peaches — Condition, 73.1; production, 58,000,000.

TROUT SHOWS BIT OF HUMAN NATURE IN FIGHTS

A bit of human nature in fish was seen recently in Portland, where trout were contained in a large aquarium. One male trout made so much trouble by fighting that he was transferred to a tank in which were several black bass. In a short time he had beaten these and was looking for more trouble. He was finally replaced in the first tank, where another trout gave him a good beating, after which he behaved himself as long as he stayed there.

WAR EXPANDS CHESTS

Captain Eugene Bourassa, a military officer in Montreal, who in private life controls a clothing store, states that the war has caused among his patrons an average expansion of chest measure from 36 to 40 inches. This is true not only of those in active service, but of all the citizens. He explains it on the ground that all the men are mentally and physically preparing for service now or in the future.

Th' bigger th' statesman th' less he talks.

Ther seems t' be an awful lot o' small prizes in th' marriage lottery.

FULL TEXT OF GERMANY'S NOTE TO U. S. ON THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

BERLIN, July 10, via London. —The text of the German note to the United States, as handed to Ambassador Gerard, follows:

"Berlin, July 8.

"The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to his excellency, Ambassador Gerard, to the note of the 10th ultimo re the impairment of American interests by the German submarine war:

"The imperial government learned with satisfaction from the note how earnestly the government of the United States is concerned in seeing the principles of humanity realized in the present war. Also this appeal finds ready echo in Germany and the imperial government is quite willing to permit its statements and decisions in the present case to be governed by the principles of humanity just as it has done always.

"The imperial government welcomed with gratitude when the American government, in the note of May 4, itself recalled that Germany had always permitted itself to be governed by the principles of progress and humanity in dealing with the law of maritime war.

"Since the time when Frederick the Great negotiated with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson the treaty of friendship and commerce of September 9, 1785, between Prussia and the republic of the west, German and American statesmen have, in fact, always stood together in the struggle for the freedom of the seas and for the protection of peaceable trade.

SHOULD NOT TOUCH CIVILIANS.

"In the international proceedings which since have been conducted for the regulation of the laws of maritime war Germany and America have jointly advocated progressive principles, especially the abolishment of the right of capture at sea and the protection of the interests of neutrals.

"Even at the beginning of the present war the German government immediately declared its willingness, in response to proposals of the American government, to ratify the declaration of London and thereby subject itself, in the use of its naval forces, to all the restrictions provided therein in favor of neutrals. Germany likewise has been always tenacious of the principles that war should be conducted against the armed and organized forces of an enemy country, but that the enemy civilian population must be spared as far as possible from the measures of war.

"The imperial government cherishes the definite hope that some way will be found when peace is concluded, or perhaps earlier, to regulate the law of maritime war in a manner guaranteeing the freedom of the seas and will welcome it with gratitude and satisfaction if it can work hand in hand with the American government on that occasion.

CLAIMS GERMANY INNOCENT.

"If in the present war the principles which should be the idea of the future have been traversed more and more, the longer its duration, the German government has no guilt therein. It is known to the American government how Germany's adversaries, by completely paralyzing peaceable traffic between Germany and neutral countries, have aimed from the very beginning, and with increasing lack of consideration, at the destruction, not so much of the armed forces, as the life of the German nation, repudiating, in doing so, all the rules of international law and disregarding all rights of neutrals.

"On November 3, 1914, England declared the North sea a war area and by planting poorly anchored mines and by the stoppage and capture of vessels made passage extremely dangerous and difficult for neutral shipping, so actually blockading neutral coasts and ports, contrary to all international law. Long before the beginning of submarine war England practically completely intercepted legitimate neutral navigation to Germany also. Thus Germany was driven to a submarine war on trade.

5ARRAIGNS ENGLAND.

"On November 14, 1914, the English premier declared in the house of commons that it was one of England's principal tasks to prevent food for the German population from reaching Germany via neutral ports. Since March 1 England has been taking from neutral ships, without further formality, all merchandise proceeding to Germany, as well as all merchandise coming from Germany, even when neutral property. Just as it was also with the Boers, the German people is now to be given the choice of perishing from starvation, with its women and children, or of relinquishing its independence.

"While our enemies thus loudly and openly proclaim war without mercy until our utter destruction, we were conducting a war in self-defense for our national existence and for the sake of peace of an assured permanency. We have been obliged to adopt a submarine warfare to meet the declared intentions of our enemies and the method of warfare adopted by them in contravention of international law.

"With all its efforts in principle to protect neutral life and property from damage as much as possible, the German government recognized unreservedly in its memorandum of February 4 that the interests of neutrals might suffer from the submarine warfare. However, the American government will also understand and appreciate that in the fight for existence which has been forced upon Geremany by its adversaries and announced by them, it is the sacred duty of the imperial government to do all within its power to protect and save the lives of German subjects.

"If the imperial government were derelict in these its duties, it would be guilty before God and history of the violation of those principles of highest humanity, which are the foundation of every national existence.

A HORRIBLE EXAMPLE.

"The case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads. In the most direct contradiction of international law, all distinctions between merchantmen and war vessels have been obliterated by the order to British merchantmen to arm themselves and to ram submarines, and the promise to rewards therefor; and neutrals who use merchantmen as travelers thereby have been exposed in an increasing degree to all the dangers of war.

"If the commander of the German submarine which destroyed the Lusitania had caused the crew and passengers to take to the boats before firing a torpedo this would have meant the sure destruction of his own vessel. After the experiences in sinking much smaller and less seaworthy vessels, it was to be expected that a mighty ship like the Lusitania would remain above water long enough, even after the torpedoing, to permit passengers to enter the ship's boats.

"Circumstances of a very peculiar kind, especially the presence on board of large quantities of highly explosive materials (word omitted, possibly 'dissipated') this expectation. In addition it may be pointed out that if the Lusitania had been spared thousands of cases of munitions would have been sent to Germany's enemies and thereby thousands of German mothers and children robbed of breadwinners.

AMERICAN SHIPS WILL BE SAFE.

"In the spirit of friendship wherewith the German nation has been imbued toward the union and its inhabitants since the earliest days of its existence, the imperial government will always be ready to do all it can during the present war, also to prevent the jeopardizing of lives of American citizens. The imperial government, therefore, repeats the assurances that American ships will not be hindered in the prosecution of legitimate shipping and the lives of American citizens in neutral vessels shall not be placed in jeopardy.

"In order to exclude any unforeseen dangers to American passenger steamers, made possible in view of the conduct of maritime war by Germany's adversaries, German submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe passage of such passenger steamers, when made recognizable by special markings and notified a reasonable time in advance.

ASKS FOR GUARANTEE.

"The imperial government, however, confidently hopes that the American government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangement for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides.

"In order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic for American citizens, the German government submits for consideration a proposal to increase the number of available steamers by installing in passenger service a reasonable number of neutral steamers under the American flag, the exact number to be agreed upon under the same condition as the above mentioned American steamers.

"The imperial government believes it can assume that in this manner adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic ocean can be afforded American citizens. There would, therefore, appear to be no compelling necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag.

MUST NOT PROTECT SHIP.

"In particular the imperial government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board.

"Germany merely followed England's example when she declared part of the high sea an area of war. Consequently, accidents suffered by neutrals on enemy ships in this area of war cannot well be judged differently from accidents to which neutrals are at all times exposed at the seat of war on land when they betake themselves into dangerous localities in spite of previous warnings.

"If, however, it should not be possible for the American government to acquire an adequate number of passenger steamers the imperial government is prepared to interpose no objections to the placing under the American flag, by the American government, of four enemy passenger steamers for passenger traffic between North America and England. Assurances of 'free and safe' passage for American passenger steamers would extend to apply, under the identical conditions, to these formerly hostile passenger steamers.

"The President of the United States has declared his readiness, in a way deserving of thanks, to communicate and suggest proposals to the government of Great Britain with particular reference to the alteration of maritime war. The imperial government will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the President and hopes that his efforts in the present case, as well as in the direction of the lofty idea of the freedom of the seas, will lead to an understanding.

"The undersigned requests the ambassador to bring the above to the knowledge of the American government and avails himself of the opportunity to renew to his excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration. "VON JAGOW."

How German Note Fails to Meet Issue

AMERICA'S DEMANDS.

May 15.—"The United States government confidently expects, therefore, that the imperial German government will disavow the acts of which the government of the United States complains, that they will make reparation, as far as reparation is possible, for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare."

June 15.—"The United States government very earnestly and solemnly renews the representations of its note transmitted to the imperial German government on the 15th day of May."

"The government of the United States deems it reasonable to expect that the imperial German government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships, and asks for assurances that this will be done."

GERMANY'S REPLY.

1.—America's demand that Germany observe rule of visit and search before torpedoing merchant ships, whether belligerent or neutral, is unanswered.

2.—Blame for destruction of Lusitania is placed on Great Britain because of her policy of arming merchant ships; on the owners of the ship for carrying explosives.

3.—Protection for Americans is promised in a restricted way. It offers safe conduct for a certain number of certified American ships, provided these ships do not carry contraband and Germany is notified in advance of their sailing. Germany also offers to allow the United States to fly the American flag on ships of other neutral countries and, if needed, on four belligerent merchant ships for passenger traffic only.

In a previous official statement Germany had denied any intention of attacking without warning ships flying the American flag, whether carrying contraband or not.

ANDREW THE GLAD

By MARIE THOMPSON DAVIESS

COPYRIGHT BOBBS-MERRILL CO — INDIANAPOLIS

Continued from First Page.

score plump birds were ready to be roasted, attended by the autocratic Temple. Jeff piled high with brush a huge log whose heart was being burned out for the baking of sundry potatoes, while the aroma from the barbecue pit was maddening to even a ten o'clock appetite, and no estimate could be made of what damage would be done after the midnight return from the trail of the wily tree fruit.

David Kildare as usual was M. F. H. and his voice rang out as clearly against the tall pines, while he welcomed the cars and traps full of excited hunters, as if he had not been speaking in a crowded hall for an hour or two.

Mrs. Cherry Lawrence arrived early, accompanied by the distinguished suffragist, who was as alert for sensations as if she had been one of an exploration party into the heart of darkest Africa. They were attended by Tom and also the suave Hobson, who was all attentions but whose maneuvers in the direction of Caroline Darrah were pitiably fruitless. He was seconded in his attentions to the stranger by David with his most fascinating manner, and Mrs. Cherry sparkled and glowed at him with subdued witchery, while Tom sulked close at her side.

Polly and young Boston had trailed Mrs. Buchanan's car on horses and Phoebe was intent on pinning up the debutante's habit skirt to a comfortable scramble length. Billy Bob fairly bubbled over with glee and Milly, who had come to assist Mrs. Matilda in overlooking the preparations for the feast for the returned hunters, was already busy assembling hampers and cases on a flat rock over behind the largest fire. Her anxious heart was at rest about her nestlings, for Caroline's maid, Annette, had gone French mad over the babies and had begged the privilege of keeping Mammy Betty company in her watch beside the cots.

"Come here, Caroline, child," called David from behind the farthest fire, "let me look at you! Seems to me you are in for a good freezing." And he drew her into the light of the blaze.

She was kilted and booted and booted in the most beautiful and wholly correct attire for the hunt that could possibly have been contrived; that is, for a sedate cross-country bird stalk or a decorous trap shooting, but for a long night scramble over frozen ground she was insufficiently clad. The other girls all wore heavy golf skirts and coats and were muffled to their eyes; even the big-bug lady wore a kilted comforter high around hr throat. Without doubt Caroline would have been in for a cold deal, if David had not been more than equal to any occasion.

"Here, Andy, skin out of that sweater and get into that extra buckskin in my electric," he said, and forthwith began without ceremony to assist Andrew Sevier peeling off a soft, white, high-collared sweater he wore, and in less time than it took to think he had slipped it over Caroline's protesting head, pulled it down around her slim hips almost to where her kilts met her boots and rolled the collar up under the eyes. Then he immediately turned his attention to the arrival of the mongrel sleuth, each accompanied by a white-toothed negro of renowned coon-fighting, possum-catching proclivities, whom he had assembled from the Old Harpeth to lead the hunt, thus leaving Caroline and Andrew alone for the moment on the far side of the fire.

"Indeed, I'm not going to have your sweater!" she protested, beginning to divest herself of the borrowed garment, but not knowing exactly how to crawl out of its soft embrance.

"Please, oh, please do!" he exclaimed quickly, and as he spoke he caught her hand away, that had begun to tug at the collar.

"I wouldn't keep it for the world—and have you cold, but—I can't get out," she answered with a laugh. "Please show me or call for help."

And as she pleaded Andrew Sevier towered beside her, tall and slender while the cold breeze, with its pine-laden breath ruffled his white shirt-sleeves across his arms. Caroline Darrah in the embrace of his clinging apparel was a sight that sent the blood through his veins at a rate that warred with the winds, and his eyes drank deeply. The color mounted under her eyes and with the unconsciousness of a child she nestled her chin in the woolly folds about the neck as she turned her face from the firelight.

"Well, then, get David's coat from the car," she pleaded.

"Will you stand back in the shadow of that tree until I do?" he asked.

He had caught across the fire a glimpse of the restive Hobson and a sudden mad desire prompted him to snatch this one joy from Fate, come what would—just a few hours with her under the winter stars, when life seemed to offer so little in the count of the years.

"Why, yes, of course! Did you think I'd dare go out in the dark alone, without you?" and her joyous ingenuous casting of herself upon his protection was positively poignant. "Hurry, please, because I—don't want anybody to find me before you come!" After which request it took him very little time to run across the lot and vault the fence into the road where the electric stood.

"It's so uncertain how things arrange themselves sometimes, some places," she remarked to herself as she caught sight of the movements of the foiled Hobson, whose search had now become an open maneuver.

Suddenly she laid her cheek against the arm of the sweater and sniffed it with her delicate nose—yes, there was the undeniable fragrance of the major's Seven Oaks heart-leaf. "He steals the tobacco, too," she again remarked to herself as she caught sight of him skirting the fires as he returned.

Just at this moment a pandemonium of yelps, barks, bays and yells broke forth up the ravine and declared the hunt on.

"Everybody follow the dogs and keep within hearing distance! We'll wait for the trailers to come up when we tree before we shake down!" shouted David as with one accord the whole company plunged into the woods.

Away from the fire, the starlight, which was beginning to be reinforced by the glow from a late old moon, was bright enough to keep the rush up the ravine, over log and boulder, through tangle and across open, a not too dangerous foray.

The first hurdle was a six-rail fence that snaked its way between a frozen meadow and a woods lot. David stationed himself on the far side of the lowest and strongest panel and proceeded to swing down the girls whom Hob and Tom persuaded to the top rail.

The champion for the rights of women took long and much assistance for the mount and entrusted her somewhat bulky self to the strong arms of David Kildare with a feminine dependence that almost succeeded in cracking those stalwart supports.

Polly climbd two rails, put her hand on the top and vaulted like a boy almost into the embrace of young Massachusetts and together they raced after the dogs, who were adding tumult to the hitherto pandemonium of the hot trail.

Tom Cantrell managed Mrs. Cherry most deftly and seemed anxious to direct David in the landing though she was most willing to trust it entirely to him. After hurrying Phoebe to the top rail he vaulted lightly to the side of David and departed in haste, taking the reluctant widow with him by main force.

Phoebe perched herself on the top of the fence, which brought her head somewat above the level of David's, and seemed in no hurry to descend in order to be at the shake-down, which from the shouts and yelps seemed imminent.

"Ready, or want to rest a minute?" asked David gently; but his eyes looked past hers and there was the shadow of reserve in his voice.

"No," answered Phoebe, "but you must be tired so I'll just slip down," and she essayed to cheat him with the utmost treachery. David neither spoke nor looked at her directly but took her quietly in his arms and swung her to the ground beside him.

Now this was not the first pursuit of the possum that had been attended by Phoebe in the company of David Kildare, and she was prepared for the audacious hint of a squeeze, with which he usually took his toll and which she always ignored utterly with reproving intent; the more reproving on the one or two occasions when she had been tempted into yielding to the caress for the remotest fraction of a second. But for every snub in the fence events that had been pulled off between them in the past years, David was fully revenged by the impressive landing of Phoebe on the dry and frozen grass at his side. Revenged—and there was something over that was cutting into her adamant heart like a two-edge marble saw.

But Phoebe had been born a thoroughbred and it was head up and run as she saw in a second, so she smiled up at him and said in a perfectly friendly tone:

"I really don't think we'd better wait for Caroline and Andrew. Do let's hurry, for they've treed, and I think those dogs will go mad in a moment!" And together they disappeared in the woodland.

Around a tall tree that stood on the slope of the hill they found a scene that was uproar rampant. Five maddened dogs gazed aloft into the gnarled branches of the persimmon king and danced and jumped to the accompaniment of one another's insane yelps. A half-dozen negro boys were in the same attitude and state of mind, and the tension was immense.

Polly gasped and giggled and the suffrage lady almost became entangled with the waltzing dogs in her endeavor to sight the quarry.

"Dar he am!" exclaimed the blackest satyr, and he pointed to one of the lower limbs from which there hung by the tail the most pathetic little bunch of bristles imaginable. "Le'me shake him down, Mister David, I foun' him!"

"All right, shin up, but mind the limbs," answered David. "And you, Jake, get the dogs in hand! We want to take home possums, not full dogs!"

And like an agile ape the darky swung himself up and out on the low limb. "Here he come!" he shouted, and ducked to give a jerk that shook the whole limb.

The dogs danced and Polly squealed, while the rotund lady managed to step on young Back Bay's toes and almost forgot to "beg pardon," but Mr. Possum hung on by his long rat tail with the greatest serenity.

"Buck up thar, nigger, shake dat whole tree; dis here ain't no cakewalk," one of his confreres yelled, and the sally was caught with a loud guffaw.

(To Be Continued.)

DAINTY FOOD

Turns Pale Cheeks to Pink.

Our best physicians of the present day seek to cure patients by the use of food and right living, rather than heavy drugs, and this is the true method, for only from food can the body be rebuilt.

Many people, after living on poorly selected or badly cooked food for a long time, and when their ailments become chronic, expect the doctor, with some magic potency, to instantly rebuild them.

This is not possible. The only true method is to turn as quickly as can be, from poor food to good. A young lady in Ohio says:

"I was variously treated for my nerves, stomach, lungs, etc., but none of the treatments gave me relief.

"About a year ago when my appetite failed completely and I began to have sinking spells similar to fainting. I took all manner of tonics and stimulants, but they were of no effect. I had been brought to quit drinking coffee and taking Postum in its place and gradually began to get a little better.

"Someone suggested that if I found Postum so beneficial I had better use Grape-Nuts food, as they were both the children of one brain. I commenced on Grape-Nuts food for breakfast, having Postum with it. I found the food so dainty, delicious and appetizing that I always looked forward to breakfast with pleasure.

"Shortly after commencing this diet, the wretched pain in my side was greatly relieved, and now, a year later, it has gone entirely, also the sinking spells; in fact, my pale cheeks have changed to pink, I have gained back more than the twenty pounds I lost, and am thoroughly well in every way."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

If there is a reader of the Farmstead column who knows something about the thripp in onions I would appreciate it if he would tell about it in this department and give a preventative.—H., Helmer, Ind.

Will some reader please tell me if there is a certain time to cut hickory sprouts so as to kill them?—C., Clayton, Ill.

The leaves of the black oak tree in our yard are all dying and falling off. I would like to know if there is anything I can do to prevent the tree from dying.—J., Burem, Tenn.

Will some reader please tell me what to do for my hollyhocks? The leaves turn yellow around the edges after the flowers bloom.—E., Hood River, Ore.

What is the cause of blight in cultivated ginseng and the remedy? It would be greatly appreciated if some Farmstead reader would give me this information.—S., Alexander, W. Va.

CUT THOSE DOCKS

Sour docks and burdocks are among our most troublesome weeds, and very hard to eradicate after once they have gotten a foothold. A stitch in time certainly saves nine with these two weeds but it is important that this stitch be a good one. The one best implement we have found so far with which to cut these weeds is a good sharp spade. They must be cut well below the sprouting line on the roots or they are up again with the next few days.

This spring one farmer plowed a field for corn which had been in oats and in which a great number of sour docks had started last season. Of course, the dock roots were turned under to a good depth and we thought they would give no more trouble. But they came through some eight and nine inches of loose soil, seemingly with no inconvenience to themselves, and all the better prepared for a drouth when it comes. They are well distributed over a 20-acre field and our only remedy is the spade.

Down along the back fences, and once in a while the front ones, he noticed a few colonies of burdocks had established themselves. How they got there is all a matter of conjecture, but nevertheless they are there. Perhaps a bird may have carried them.

There is wisdom in cutting the docks now. Now is the best time in the world to cut them. While the corn is still small you should spade out all those in the cornfield. Those along the fences must be cut before they go to seed, else the soil will again become infested with them and they will be perpetuated. These docks being cut now could much more easily have been destroyed season before last while still in the seed flower.

SIDE DRESSING FOR CORN

Last year Indiana had a great five-acre corn growing contest. The four men in Bartholomew county who raised an average of 103 bushels per acre followed the same methods in growing their five-acre fields. Because they followed the same methods and were so uniformly successful, those same methods may serve to make other prize winners and to help raise our average corn yields.

Norris McHenry, of Bartholomew county, Indiana's champion grower, plowed deep, used good seed and planted early, using 275 pounds of fertilizer per acre before planting, 125 pounds at planting time and another 100 pounds between the rows July 2. He raised 112.13 bushels per acre—the largest yield in Indiana's corn growing contest.

David Dunn, of Bartholomew county, who raised 98 bushels per acre on land farmed 40 years, plowed to a depth of nine inches, planted first-class seed of the Johnson County White variety, applied 100 pounds per acre of high grade fertilizer at planting time and 320 pounds between the rows during July.

Paul Patram, of Columbus, Indiana, raised an even 100 bushels per acre on land that had been farmed for 45 years. He plowed to a depth of nine inches, thoroughly fitted his field, planted tested seed of the Voglers White Dent variety on May 14. At the time of planting he drilled in 100 pounds per acre of a high grade fertilizer. Later on, near the time of the last cultivation, he applied 230 pounds per acre of high-grade fertilizer.

G. W. Thompson, who grew 104 bushels per acre on land that had been farmed for 20 years, also plowed deep, fitted the field well and planted tested Johnson County White seed on May 16. At the time of planting he applied 90 pounds per acre of a high-grade fertilizer and at the time of second cultivation applied 240 pounds per acre as a side dressing.

One point that may well be brought out in connection with these four Indiana prize winners is that in one respect they departed from the usual methods followed in corn raising. They concluded that if a certain amount of plant food used at planting time was good, that a second application of fertilizer applied as a side dressing after the corn was well along, would help push it to maturity and furnish plant food at a time when the corn plant is making its greatest drain on the soils' own store of plant food. It is notable that this changed method brought such remarkable results. Prize winners in southern contests have been making the second application of fertilizer on corn a regular practice.

SAVE BALING WIRE

When you remove the baling wire from your hay or straw save it, as it will come in handy. It will tie up the mouth of a sack better than the stoutest cord. It is splendid to hang meat with. By stretching it from the veranda floor to the roof above, you can make a splendid trellis for running vines. It makes an ideal support for tomato vines and English pea vines, when run from stake to stake, in trellis fashion, up and down the rows.

THE DAIRY

CARE OF MILK

The quality of the milk when used, depends to a considerable extent upon the care it receives in the home. We are sometimes inclined to blame the milkman for troubles which are due to improper care of the milk after it has left his hands.

The housewife who is anxious to provide the family under her charge with a pure milk should choose her milkman carefully, should insist on bottle delivery and then, when the milk comes to the house should put it promptly into the ice box and not allow it to stand on the porch, window sill or kitchen table. To allow the milk to stand in a warm room will hasten greatly the growth of bacteria and hence lessen the keeping qualities of the milk.

In opening the bottle, first wipe the mouth of it with a clean towel before removing the cap. Use a sharp-pointed instrument to remove the cap, lift it with care and rinse it in clean running water before replacing it.

Mix the milk well before using it. Inverting the bottle rapidly two or three times will do this. Pour out only the amount needed for a specific purpose, and pour into clean receptacles only. Do not return any unused portion to the milk in the bottle, but place it in the ice chest in another dish.

Keep all milk containers tightly covered to prevent the entrance of dust, dirt, or other foreign matter. Do not keep more than one day's supply of milk at a time, but order a fresh supply daily.

Wash the milk bottles carefully before returning them to your milkman. In some places this is required by law. The best way to wash a milk bottle is to first rinse it out thoroughly with cold water and then carefully with very hot water. All vessels used for holding milk or cream should be cleansed in the same manner.

Milk bottles should never be used for any other purpose than holding milk or cream.

It is important to take the proper care of your ice chest. Milk will readily absorb odors and, therefore, the ice box must be kept scrupulously clean.

LIVE STOCK

MANAGING ANIMALS

The most successful managers of liestock are the men who have a natural affection for the animals. Because of this regard for the stock they watch the animals carefully and it follows that they are quick to note any falling off in condition. That is why men with a natural affection for animals are good feeders. By watching their condition and noting the results of changes in feed the good feeder is able to regulate the ration of each individual animal. This natural affection for animals leads a man into a certain respect for his charges. The stock on the farm all possess nervous dispositions in certain degrees and the farmer, who is quiet around the barns and quiet yet firm in all his commands, will seldom lose control of either a nervous horse or an angry bull.

A horse that has been given a lump of sugar by its caretaker will seldom forget the kindness nor lack a friendly feeling for the owner who brought that sugar. If on the other hand the horse is offered a lump of sugar and then it is drawn back, the animal will recognize the deception and will always be a little suspicious of the person who played the trick. It is the unwise stockman who plays tricks on any animal, as success in stock raising depends in a measure on obtaining the confidence of the horses or cattle, which must thrive and be in the pink of condition in order to bring in the greatest profit.

In raising both calves and colts it is best to begin their training very early. The calf that has been chased around the farm by the family dog or constantly irritated by the surly or nervous actions of its caretaker, will not often grow into the quiet, gentle cow which tends to business and never kicks the milk pail. The young colt that is carelessly trained will accumulate a number of tricks that can never be entirely overcome. Ugly dispositions usually get an early start among horses and cattle as well as among people.

Teaching the children on the farm how to handle livestock is one of the best ways of assisting in bringing up the stock right. It is usually the children, assisted by the dog, that get the most fun out of chasing the cows and colts or teasing the bull from the safety of a good strong fence. Such amusement is not intentionally harmful to the animals, but it results in bringing up horses and cattle with bad dispositions, and these dispositions often cost money and result in accidents, which are not profitable for the farmer.

THE ORCHARD

THE BROWN SLUG

The little brown slug that defoliates the pear, plum and cherry trees during the summer season is one of the easiest of our insects to control. No one need allow this insect to do any serious harm to his trees, if he will thoroughly use the remedy here given: Steep two ounces of fresh white hellebore in one gallon of water, and use as a spray when the slugs are first seen. Stir the mixture often, or, better yet, have an agitator attachment on the pump. Sometimes there is a second brood of the slugs, necessitating a second spraying.

THIN THE APPLES

One always feels sorry for the overloaded apple tree. With its branches breaking or bending to the ground under the weight of the surplus fruit it reminds you of a man trying to carry a load that is too heavy for his strength and stature. There is a strain upon the forces of the tree that will injure its future usefulness. Undoubtedly much of the alternate bearing of orchards is due to overbearing one year, requiring the next year for the trees to recuperate.

By pulling off a portion of the fruit early in the season that remaining has a better opportunity of attaining good size, color and quality, the three characteristics demanded by the market. Obviously it is better to produce a few bushels of high class apples that bring the highest price than to produce double or three times that amount of fruit that is small and inferior and that cannot be sold except for cidermaking.

The time to thin apples is after what is known as the "June drop", when the fruit injured by disease and insects has fallen off. Then one can determine about how many apples should be left on the tree to mature. It is not an easy task to thin fruit; one may have to go over the tree several times before the work is done properly. It looks like waste to pull off a lot of trifty looking young apples and many people haven't the courage to do it. Thin to one apple every six or eight inches as nearly as possible. Of course the wormy and inferior specimens should be chosen first and only the best left. Those who are making apple growing a specialty consider this an important part of the season's work.

CORN AND APPLES

I have a young apple orchard which was planted to corn last year, says a farmer. The weather was extremely dry, and there were only two showers in eight weeks. I used a five-tooth cultivator to keep the ground stirred between the rows at intervals of a week.

The result was that the corn did not fire, and both the corn and trees grew. I made a light crop of corn, and saved every tree.

CANKER WORMS

These insects have been very numerous this season, practically defoliating many forest and orchard trees. They are variously colored, green or blackish, measuring worms which suspend themselves in the air by threads and leave the trees they attack looking in early June as if a fire had been applied to the foliage. They are hard to destroy when nearly grown, but can be killed by very thorough spraying with arsenate of lead, one pound to ten gallons of water, or combined with the same quantity of the usual fungicidal sprays. The same spray applied just before the bloom will kill them easily—H. A. Gossard, Ohio Experimental Station.

POULTRY

FEED FOR CHICKS

Dry mash, which is fed until chicks are six weeks old in shallow boxes or self-feeding hoppers, is compounded as follows:

Five pounds blood meal, 3 pounds charcoal, 20 pounds middlings, 22 pounds cornmeal, 22 pounds buckwheat meal, 23 pounds oatmeal, 5 pounds fine bone meal.

Blood meal must not be moldy, and is used by them as a substitute for beef scrap; owing to their scraps being so coarse, the little chicks will pick out the big particles and get too much, causing diarrhoea. Where blood meal is not obtainable of first-class quality, fine sifted beef scrap could be used instead. In connection with this dry mash they give them all the milk they will drink and plenty of green food.

FLOOR FOR HEN-HOUSE

If you have plenty of small field-stones, fill in the bottom of your hen-house floor with them. The ground being a bit uneven in places, in one man's house, the stones were three feet deep. These he laid in as well as he could and pounded them down hard. Then he placed gravel from the creek over the stones. All that would rattle down between the stones was worked down. Then on top of this he put a layer of cement, finishing off well. That is a floor that rats never tackle. It is a floor easy to clean. Keep it well supplied with litter and, when this shows signs of getting unclean, out it goes and fresh comes in. Litter from the big barn floor is fine. The hens like it and it is good for them.

MILK FOR CHICKENS

Milk is one of the greatest foods for humans and animals that nature has provided and serves an important part of their diet. It is also found to be a great food for poultry, both young growing chicks and laying hens. The greatest question now arises as to when and how and what amount should be given.

On most every farm we now find the cream separator, declares a writer, and after separating the milk we have the skim-milk which the farmer has been using to what he thinks it the most advantage, usually feeding it to hogs. If he will try some of this in feeding his poultry I think I am safe in saying that it will yield him still better returns. Sour milk is better than to feed while it is still sweet, but it is very little trouble in this way, for if in a warm place it soon undergoes this change.

In souring milk becomes more or less solid in form so that the birds are able to get hold of it better. Especially is it best for small chicks, for their little digestive organs are not capable of using sweet milk, whereas the sour milk is digested quickly. When first the milk is given, they may not drink very much, but in a few days they will learn to like it and will consume quite a great deal. Always see that the milk is sour, as feeding it to them sweet one day and sour the next will result in an upset of the digestive system every time.

The sour milk should be kept before them at all times, but placed in such a manner so they are not apt to get in it and get it dirty and filthy. The pan should be cleaned and scalded every day and refilled as often as it is found empty.

The results obtained from feeding sour milk to the chicks in this manner or the first ten or twelve weeks of their lives is marvelous to a person who has never tried it. It gives them a good start on the road to growth and development, and if they do not get started right they become stunted and remain an undeveloped bird through life. Another important part it plays is that the flock will develop more evenly, adding increased health and vigor. Do not use it in place of grains or mash feed, as these also fill their place.

The laying hens need practically the same kinds of foods as the growing stock and sour milk being high in protein, aids greatly in building up eggs in their bodies. It tends to keep all the organs in her system in working order. The meat scarp should be reduced in the mash when sour milk is being fed. It should never be fed when it has reached the point where it has a bad smell or is molded, and keeping the milk cans and feeding pans clean will mean a great deal along this line.

THE GARDEN

CARE OF SMALL FRUIT

A very great mistake made in the farm fruit garden is neglecting to care for it properly after the fruiting period, says one writer. This is the reason why so many fail with small fruits. As soon as the picking season is over, we treat our strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, gooseberry and currant plantations to a thorough course of cultivation. The ground has usually been tramped hard, so we run a one-horse cultivator between the rows just deep enough to turn the soil nicely, throwing the furrow from the plants. Next we go through the rows with one section of a steel-tooth harrow. To clean out and loosen the soil near the plants we use hoe and spade.

This is also the proper season to pinch out the terminal bud of the new stalks of the blackberry and raspberry, black or red, when 20 inches or 2 feet high. This will cause laterals to come out on the stalk, forming diminutive trees, giving more fruiting wood to the stalk. We continue the care and cultivation of the fruit garden until about the last of August. This is a very critical time on account of the rust. We watch closely and if we detect this malady, we immediately cut the affected canes and burn them. Spraying with bordeaux mixture before growth starts in the spring is a very good preventative measure, as it will ward off the disease to some extent, but this had best be done in the spring before growth starts.

If strawberries are to be kept for one or more years, we work the patch over as soon as the crop has been removed so that the new plants may find a soil in suitable condition for starting into growth. It is especially necessary that the cultivator should be kept going almost constantly during the month of August. Leaf blight has bothered us some and we believe one reason for the running out of varieties is the attack of rust or leaf blight. We spray with the bordeaux mixture but in spite of the spray we sometimes suffer loss by the disease. For applying the mixture to the various bush fruits we use a knapsack sprayer, spraying first on one side of the rows, and in returning spray the other side so as to be sure to reach every leaf of the plants.

The best time or applying fetrilizer to bush fruits is in the fall. We use rotten stable manure. We have found it a good idea to sow oats to keep down the weeds after the cultivation ceases in the fall. When the oats are killed by severe freezing they will make good mulch and protect the plants during the winter. Winter protection is quite necessary to the strawberry in this section, as they will be sure to winter-kill when the temperature goes to zero or below, and the ground is not covered with snow. In the case of the other bush fruits winter-kill is not very frequent. The fruit garden on the farm deserves much more attention than it usually gets, and if the foregoing precaution and care is given, there will be fewer complaints against it.

THE STRAWBERRY PATCH

As soon as the strawberry plants are through bearing, I rake the straw mulch from the vines, leaving it between the rows to keep down weed growth, conserve the moisture, and for future fertilizing. The new runners are laid along the row so they will take root. Rows should be left from 12 to 18 inches wide, the runners being clipped off as they reach a greater length, or laid along the rows.

Where the patch has become matted over with the vines, they should be mowed after fruiting. When they are dry set fire to them while there is a brisk wind so it will carry the fire over the vines too quickly for them to be damaged by it.

The old row should then be plowed or disked out, the new vines in the center of the row being left to form next season's bearing plants. The bed then may be harrowed and cross harrowed, to level and pulverize the soil. A narrow float, drag or roller, passed between the rows will greatly aid in conserving moisture.

IN THE GARDEN

For the first time in two years, the moisture is plentiful for growing crops; the rainfall has been entirely sufficient, every one is hoping for several days of sunshine so they will be able to fight weather, when hot sunshine is the rule they jump, so does corn, and most other crops.

Well tiled land had the advantage by a day, this rainy spell. Farmers were able to cultivate on well drained fields, at least a day before others, and a day's plowing amounts to something where weeds are going by jumps.

It won't pay to get in such a big hurry to kill weeds that you begin to stir soil before it is dry enough. This will kill any soil, and is worse on plants than to let them fight with weeds, unless a rain comes at once on the stirred soil. As we cannot be certain of this, it is best to wait until the soil is in good condition. Plan to use more tile before another growing season.

On the other hand, just as soon as the ground will permit the soil should be stirred to conserve the moisture, to aerate the soil, to kill weeds, and to prevent the vegetables from forming surface roots.

While much of the fruit is scarce, or not any at all, the small fruits, berries and currants could not have a better chance to plump themselves at the start. Of course a drought later on would work havoc with the later blooms, but the first cannot help being juicy.

Thin out the lettuce so it may grow nice heads, unless far enough apart so air and sun may get in freely, the leaves will rot badly.

Sow a new lettuce row, also peas, radishes and beets.

Continue to plant bunch beans, sweet corn and cucumbers in order to have a succession of tender vegetables.

Plant squashes among the potatoes, and pumpkins in the corn field, there will be several missing hills in which the vine seed may be planted.

Set out cabbage and sweet potato plants this month.

FARM BRIEFS

Too heavy feeding sometimes causes paralysis of young pigs.

Make every square rod on your farm yield its quota of profit.

Watch the hogs, especially the little pigs and keep them from becoming lousy.

Flies are dangerous intruders in the home.

Don't expect the pigs to thrive on nothing but soapy dishwater.

Thin the fruit if it needs it. Thinning is better than props under limbs—better for your purse and for the trees.

Fruit trees take something out of the soil. Do you ever put anything back? Time you did.

Look out for tent-caterpillars on your trees. A quick singeing with a torch is a good remedy.

When a hen cackles in an unusual place, look for a stolen nest and break up biddy's fun before the eggs are spoiled.

A sour feed pail has wrought havoc among the calves on many a farm.

Common sense and cleanliness are two of the best things in the poultry yard.

Do not let the rush of harvest work interfere with the regularity in the care and milking of the dairy herd.

After the Lima bean vines have reached the top of the poles, they ought to be pinched off to insure stronger vines and greater yield of beans.

Paris green is diluted with about 20 parts its bulk of flour, or better of ground agricultural lime, to dust on potatoes for the destruction of potato bugs.

Don't stuff your fowls one day and starve them the next. Stuff them while they are ready for the oven.

Keep the cultivator going in the corn until out in tassel. But shallow and shallower the last, please! About two inches deep is right. Muzzle the horses when they'll work better.

One of the most helpful things a man can do with a mower that has been used a long time is to take the guards all off and grind them. Their cutting quality will be doubled in this way.

Almost all the horse's work is done against the shoulders. That calls for clean collars. If you are not on the lookout, dust settles on the hair and sweat turns that to cement, and when it dries there is trouble. A horse with a sore shoulder is out of commission. So keep the collars clean.

Hogs that make the most profitable feeders are those that are best feeders, says Professor Samson, of Oregon Agricultural College. Careful tests show poor feeders used 4 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain; big feeders required only 3 pounds on the average.

It takes off the profits of the business to have to stop and drive away to town to get little things that break just at the ticklish time in having. Keep a number of pulleys, forks, cockeyes and such things on hand against the time of need. Put them where you can lay your hands on them, too.

Frequently horses die of forage poisoning caused by molds in the straw or corn. At once change to good hay, sound oats and wheat bran, then there will be no more loss. Keep the horses out of pastures. At the outset of an attack a full dose of physic should be given; but prevention is all-important, and no specific remedy has been found.

Grass is one of nature's necessities. To the eye it is soft and green upon its surface; but it is much stronger and far-reaching than it looks, and helps to hold together the earth's surface, by the close-clinging and intricate entanglement of its roots; and it serves this purpose all the year around.

The most satisfactory way in which to take off the surplus comb-honey is by the use of a bee-escape board, as this enables the bees to escape from the surplus chambers into the brood body, and avoids the inevitable uncapping of combs that occurs when the bees are smoked down.

When you put a new rope in the hay fork wind about 10 feet of it with the carrier with electric tape, wrapping it around the opposite way of the twist. This will kill the twist and prevent much annoyance from kinking.

Sometimes it seems a saving of time to haul the sweet corn up beside the pasture fence, throw it over and leave the cows to take care of it. But it is a bad practice in a number of ways. For one thing, it may lead to the cows tearing the fence down to get over where the corn grows. Better feed in the barn.

Weeds are not particular when they grow, although they seem to have a fancy for the garden the days when you are so busy about other farm work. But a hoeing season will keep you ahead of them.

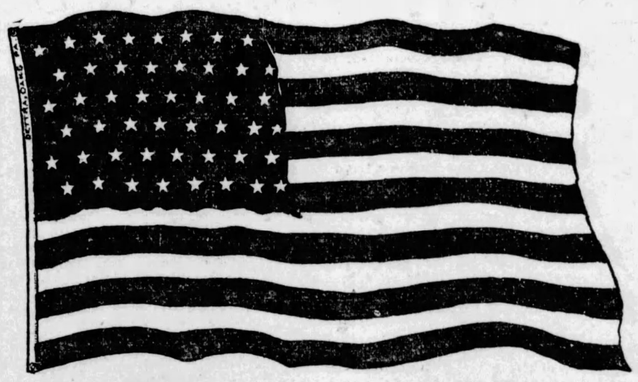
Lime sulphur is not a good spray mixture for potatoes. This is the decision of the New York experiment station after a series of tests. When lime sulphur was compared with bordeaux mixture as a remedy for potato blight it was found the lime sulphur decreased the yield about 3 bushels per acre while the bordeaux increased the yield 20 bushels per acre.

Good seed is an important matter with the gardener as well as the farmer. It never pays to buy cheap seed. Experiments were carried on a year or two ago by the Pennsylvania experiment station with some ten or more strains of cabbage seed of the same varieties from different firms. They found variations of yield from 5 to 10 or 15 ton an acre, according to the strain of seed. The seed of the highest quality meant several dollars more to the acre in net returns, even if it did cost a few cents more a pound.

ARE YOU AN AMERICAN?

Show Your Pride by Showing "Our Flag"

If ever there was a time when your patiotism must be shown, now is that time. Show the world that we stand upon our rights as Americans. Stand by the President in his defense of



Peace

Show that you believe in the inalienable right of

Freedom

Fly an American flag above your home, hang it from your window; carry it in your processions.

LET THE BLADE SEND YOU A BIG 8 x 5 FOOT FLAG AT A BARGAIN PRICE (Postpaid) . **98c**

This flag is 5 x 8 feet, with sewed stripes and printed stars. It is of fine, strong fabric that will stand the ravages of wind and rain. It has canvas beading and brass grommets. At 98c this flag is a tremendous value—you had best send for it now.

Smaller Flags
Size 3 x 5 feet..... **49c**
Same as the bigger one. Also a huge bargain. 49c postpaid.

Address WEEKLY BLADE PREMUIM DEPT., TOLEDO, OHIO.

Roofing

Prices S-M-A-S-H-E-D!

Don't buy Roofing, Siding or Ceiling until you get Harris Brothers' Big "Price Wrecking" complete Roofing Catalog. Amazing values: $1.19 buys 100 sq. ft. Corrugated iron roofing; Order lot No. G-14. 47c buys half ply Rubber-surfaced, Including nails and cement. Order lot No. G-15. Above prices are f. o. b. Chicago—not freight prepaid. Carefully estimated—

Freight Prepaid Prices

positively save you ⅓ to ½. Write today for our Freight Paid Prices on Roofing, Siding and Ceiling. Tremendous factory facilities and $10,000,000 spot cash buying power enable us to undersell every other Roofing Manufacturer, Dealer or Mail Order House. Send for our Roofing Book and see how we S-L-A-U-G-H-T-E-R PRICES! Remember, we own and operate the old, reliable **Chicago House Wrecking Co.,** for 22 years America's greatest value givers.

Samples FREE!

We will gladly send you— FREE on request—complete set of samples covering every kind of roofing made. Write today!

HARRIS BROS. CO.,
35th and Iron Sts. Chicago
Dept. G-93

MANY LIVES LOST IN SEVERE STORM

Tornado Sweeps Over Country, Causing Loss of Life and Property.

Probably 50 lives were lost and 100 or more persons were injured in a series of violent wind and rain storms that swept over the vast reach of country from western Nebraska eastward to the Great Lake region and southward down the valley of the Ohio to its junction with the Mississippi, on the night of July 7 and early July 8.

Several states were stormswept and property damage amounting to several million dollars was reported.

Cincinnati and several Kentucky towns across the Ohio river from that city were the worst sufferers. Twenty-six lives were lost in the vicinity of Cincinnati and scores of persons were injured. Nineteen race horses, en route to eastern tracks, were killed.

In eastern Missouri the storm assumed the proportions of a tornado, demolishing whole blocks in St. Charles, a town of about 11,000 people.

St. Peters, a town of 300 inhabitants, and Gilmore, a village of 100 were almost wiped out by the tornado. In St. Charles and St. Peter there was no loss of life, while in Gilmore only one person was killed. Seven were killed in the state.

In Lincoln and Custer counties, Nebraska, wind and hail caused heavy damage to crops and in the village of Callaway several buildings were unroofed.

In southern Illinois, the storm was severe, causing heavy damage in many localities. At Mound City, the business part of the town was flooded.

In central and southern Indiana, three persons were killed and many injured. Telegraph and telephone service was demoralized, buildings were unroofed ad crops damaged by the heavy wind and rain.

Record breaking rainfalls were reported over a widely spread area, Calgary, Alta., having a precipitation of 4.80; Indianapolis, 4.22; Terre Haute, 3.72; Davenport, Ia., 2.74; Cairo, Ill., 2 inches; Toledo, 1.70; Toronto, 1.48; St. Louis, 1.42, and Peoria, Ill., 1.38.

The storm continued for about 30 minutes in Cincinnati during which rain came down in blinding sheets. The storm had not entirely ceased when the fire department, police patrols and ambulances were called out by alarms from all parts of the city. They found that the greatest havoc was wrought at Sixth and Mound streets, where five buildings in one block had been demolished.

The storm was equally severe over northern Kentucky, and the property damage on that side of the Ohio river will almost equal that suffered by Cincinnati.

Reports from Lexington, Ky., say that the storm throughout the central part of the state was the most severe in years, many buildings in the country being leveled, while a large number of crops have been ruined. No fatalities were reported from that section, however.

Reports from the smaller cities of southern Ohio indicate that while the storm was severe in these localities, yet little property damage was done, although crops suffered heavily.

Early reports from the storm swept area of eastern Missouri and western Illinois left the death roll at seven. Three persons who were reported missing at St. Charles, Mo., the largest town in the path of Wednesday's tornado, were found later to be safe.

Dawn disclosed that the damage done at St. Charles had been overestimated. While the tornado swept a section of the city 18 blocks long by 9 blocks wide, the damage, with the exception of the demolition of one church, and the partial wrecking of another church, a factory, a hospital, and a convent, was confined largely to the unroofing of houses and the uprooting of trees.

Three persons are dead, more than 50 reported injured and property damaged to the extent of three-quarters of a million dollars, as a result of the storm which swept central Indiana and Illinois.

Resinol

heals babies' skin troubles

Babies with eczema, teething rash, chafing, and other tormenting skin troubles need Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. They soothe and heal the irritated skin, stop all itching, and let the little sufferers sleep. Babies bathed regularly with Resinol Soap seldom have skin eruptions

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap have been used by physicians and nurses for many years, and contain nothing which could possibly injure or irritate the tenderest skin. Sold by all druggists.

Skin Purity and Beauty

Promoted by Cuticura

Soap when used daily and Cuticura Ointment used occasionally.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address post-card "Cuticura," Dept. 24F, Boston.

BRITISH SHIPS AT SEA MAY BLOW UP

Holt Ally Hints Bombs Have Been Placed on Vessels--Boats Are Warned.

New Orleans, La., July 12.—Fears for the British steamers Howth Head and Baron Napier were increased today when a dispatch from Key West reported that neither vessel had been sighted. Both left New Orleans on July 9 with cargoes for the allies. If bombs were placed on the vessels, as indicated in the letter received by a local newspaper, they might have been timed to explode shortly after the ships sailed.

Pending news telling of the safety of the British steamers Baron Napier and Howth Head, the police are today holding in close confinement Hans Halle, a German. Halle was arrested after a newspaper had received a letter containing threats to kill J. P. Morgan and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, and to blow up the two British ships. The prisoner, who was also arrested here last December for having a bomb which he confessed he planned to send to New York for the destruction of a French liner sailing from that port, was taken into custody last night because he was mentioned in the threatening letter signed "Pearce" received by the Times-Picayune.

Halle today declared he was innocent of any part in the plot against British ships sailing from New Orleans, and the police admitted that the only ground for suspicion against him was the reference in the "Pearce" letter that "Halle failed completely." Halle was acquitted after his first arrest.

While Halle is held, many detectives are searching for "Pearce," who declared himself in the letter a partner of Frank Holt, the dynamiter who tried to assassinate J. P. Morgan while the British ambassador was his guest. They have no clew to work upon. The letter was written on plain white paper with a typewriter and was dropped in the general letter basket of the Times-Picayune sometime on Sunday. It was not sent through the mails.

Says He Will Slay Morgan.

The writer says he intends personally to complete the work Holt began the morning of July 3, when he entered the Morgan summer home at Glen Cove, N. Y., where the financier and the British ambassador were at breakfast. He intimates Holt intended to kill both men.

The writer also says it was Holt who warned passengers on board the Lusitania before that vessel sailed from New York that it would be dangerous to make the voyage on her. It is also declared that Holt personally called on Charles Frohman and urged him not to take passage on the ship.

The Threatening Letter.

After announcing his intention to kill Mr. Morgan to avenge the death of Holt, the letter writer, says:

"Holt (Muenter) was my partner and I glory in the thought of his comradeship. We worked together ever since this cursed war began. Holt is gone, but I am still here, and I am going to carry on the work the two of us began. I am going to carry on the work with redoubled fury.

"And Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. Do you want to know whom Muenter was after when he went to Glen Cove? Morgan? Partly. The real reason for going to Glen Cove was Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. * * * We have trailed Spring-Rice for weeks and we are going to get him yet.

"This country considers Muenter a barbarian—a crank. I knew him in Germany, I knew him in America. He destroyed property and took lives when he knew that good would follow, never otherwise. He taught me his principles, his ideals, and, as I said before, I glory in his leadership of the past. He stood ready to risk his own life to save other lives that he considered worthy at the time the Lusitania sailed on her fateful voyage.

"Do you know who it was that warned Vanderbilt and the rest not to sail on her: it was Enrich Muenter. He knew what was going to befall this British liner. He not only sent messages to a large number of people that he knew were going to sail on the ship, but he personally appealed to Charles Frohman not to make the voyage.

"Just as Muenter appealed to Frohman, Vanderbilt, and the others not to sail on the Lusitania, so I now appeal to worthy Americans in this country not to sail on the British muleships leaving this port. Remember, I am Muenter's pupil and very, very seldom has Muenter failed. Muenter's methods are my methods. I am working with enough explosives to wreck this whole town. I have a program to follow: British ships, Morgan, Sir Cicil Spring-Rice, and then oblivion. Halle failed completely, Muenter succeeded partly, I am going to succeed completely. I am but one among millions, but I have Muenter's backing and—I have dynamite.

"If there be anyone among the readers of this, that doubts these words, let them wait and watch; the early part of next week will witness the completion of Muenter's plans—that is, the beginning of the completion. If you will look up the records you will discover the names of two of his majesty's ships that have just left port—perhaps, never to return. One of them is called Howth Head, the other Baron Napier. Have you relatives on board either of these ships? If you have I feel sorry for you if you are an American. If you are a subject of his majesty, I congratulate myself. Watch the career of some of these muleships. "PEARCE."

HOW SOLDIERS LIVE AND FIGHT IN THE TRENCHES.

London July 15.—When it rains the trenches are half filled with water. The cold is always of the damp, penetrating, dreadful kind that chills to the very marrow. Hot food is served three times a day to the men in the trenches by other soldiers, who scurry like rabbits through long, uncovered tunnels running back from the works concealing the guns.

These men in the trenches must have good food in order that they can have good blood, and if they have good blood, they have good courage, they keep warm because their circulation is good, and their extremities are warm from exercise. Many men are invalided, however, because their blood and their stomach were not right to withstand the awful hardships of this winter campaign.

When you do not properly digest your food, your blood becomes thin and every organ of the body soon feels the effect. The result is—headaches, sleeplessness, nervousness and many other symptoms—due to accumulation of poisons in the body. Unless the stomach is given aid at this stage—more serious illnesses follow. Now is the time to help your weakened stomach—now is the time to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery (in tablet or liquid form). It has the same power to set you right as it has been proved to have in thousands of other cases. It will help your stomach so that the food you eat will nourish and sustain you and make good reviving blood. It will enable you to get rid of the waste a sluggish liver and irregular bowels have permitted to accumulate in your system.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is composed of known native healing remedial roots and herbs, with no alcohol nor narcotic drugs to give you harmful habits. It can now be obtained in tablet or liquid form from dealers, or send 50 stamps for box of tablets.

Address: Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.—Advertisement.

WARNING BY WIRELESS

Washington, July 12.—The British embassy at Washington today had no information as to the "planting" of dynamite on the British vessels Baron Napier and Howth Head, which sailed from New Orleans last Thursday for Avonmouth and Dublin, respectively, by way of Norfolk. It was denied at the embassy that any special secret work was being done on behalf of the embassy to prevent the "planting" of explosives in cargoes of munitions or other contraband leaving the United States for British ports.

The embassy announces it is relying upon the United States government for protection of its ships in port.

LINER SAFE IN PORT AFTER FIRE

Steamer Minnehaha Docks at Halifax When Explosion Causes Flames.

Halifax, N. S., July 9.—Creeping through a heavy fog that made navigation difficult, the British liner Minnehaha came into port at 12:05 o'clock this afternoon. Her arrival here ended a run of 570 miles that began Wednesday when an explosion on board the ship started a fire and forced Captain Claret to turn toward Halifax and abandon his voyage to England with $6,000,000 worth of munitions and supplies.

The early part of the 570-mile run was made at full speed while the crew fought and gained control over the fire in the hold, but nearing the coast they ran into a severe storm that compelled Captain Claret to slow down.

Early wireless advices from Captain Claret indicated that the flames had been mastered during the night, that the blaze had been all but extinguished and that all danger apparently was past.

The flames were confined to number 3 hold, which is a considerable distance from the spot where were stored the thousands of cases of cordite, loaded shrapnel shells, cartridges and other explosives and inflammable material which the Minnehaha was conveying to England for use of the British army.

Since the news of the fire in the Minnehaha's hold was received here yesterday, the department of marine has had a government steamer in readiness to go to the assistance, if necessary. Arrangements had also been made for placing the steamer in such a position in the harbor that shipping and property on shore would not be menaced by an explosion in the event that the fire communicated with the chemicals and explosives stored in the after hold.

Though speculation generally has charged the explosion to the activity of Frank Holt, who before his suicide had made known his intention of sinking a transatlantic liner, there was nothing in the advices from the steamer, so far as received this morning, further to substantiate this theory.

Until the fire was completely extinguished she was not to be permitted to proceed to the landing piers; possibly not even then.

CANADIAN TROOPS ARRIVE

Plymouth, England, July 10.—The White Star liner Northland, which was converted into a transport, arrived here today with a contingent of Canadian troops on board.

HOLT KILLS SELF WHILE IN PRISON

Assassin Leaps Headlong to Floor--Letters Disclose Terrorism Plan.

Frank Holt, assassin, bombmaker and alleged wife murderer, ended his life in his prison at Mineola, N. Y., the night of June 6, by leaping to the floor, head first. After his death a letter to his wife disclosed the information that he had placed a bomb on either the liner Saxonia or Philadelphia, but inquiries by wireless failed to find any bombs on those two vessels. The liner Minnehaha caught fire in the Atlantic, however, and authorities believed at first that he had placed the bomb in the hold of that ship.

Holt's suicide brought to a close a life of crime, as he was positively identified as Erich Muenter, alleged wife murderer, who fled from Harvard in 1906. According to Guard Jeremiah O'Ryan, who was on duty in the jail when Holt killed himself, Morgan's assailant had climbed the cell door to the tier above the second floor during O'Ryan's absence at the other end of the corridor, and jumped head first, smashing his skull on the concrete floor.

After performing the autopsy, Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn issued the following statement:

"The autopsy showed a fracture at the base of the skull. There were two concussions of the skull, one on the top, the other at the base. The fracture is what is known as a 'double depressed fracture.'"

In the trunk found in the West Side storage house were about 125 pounds of dynamite, and it was one of the biggest hauls of high explosives ever made by the New York police.

This was the deadly array found in the trunk: 134 sticks of 60 per cent dynamite, 3 large tin cans, 2 boxes of electric fuses, 1 box of blasting caps, 1 package of powder, 1 coil of fuse, 1 dry battery, 1 package of powdered resin, 1 package of sal ammoniac, 1 package of sulphur, 6 boxes of fulminate of mercury and 1 box of matches.

Terrorism Planned.

Papers found in Holt's possession indicate that he intended to blow up the New York city library, the capitol at Albany and the capitol at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

It was learned by the authorities that when Holt decided to issue his "warnings" in the form of explosions of dynamite, he began a careful study of high explosives and bomb making. With typical German thoroughness, he purchased bombs and exhaustive researches. The authorities are mystified as to where Holt secured his money for the purchase of bomb-making materials and for his travels about the country. He evidently had not the slightest difficulty in buying explosives of the most dangerous kind.

A satchel, found at Farmingdale by Pinkerton detectives, contained papers showing that Holt planned to blow up ammunition factories to prevent shipment of munitions to Europe.

Find Letters.

Letters found in the dynamite trunk showed that Holt was born in Milwaukee and that his mother was a German, while his father was a German-American. The New York police are searching for an accomplice who helped Holt ship explosives to the cottage at Central Park, L. I., where he maintained a bomb-making factory. Holt also practiced revolver shooting constantly at the Central Park cottage.

The text of Holt's letter, telegraphed to the navy department, was as follows:

"A steamer leaving New York for Liverpool should sink, God willing, on the 7th. It is the Philadelphia or the Saxony (Saxonia), but I am not quite sure, as those two left on the second or third."

On the margin of the letter was written: "Tear this off until after this happens."

JENNINGS, EX-BANDIT, VICTIM OF BANDITS

Throws Up Hands When Car is Robbed.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 12.—Several sheriffs' posses from Pomona, Cal., today were searching the country road about Ganasha Junction for two bandits who held up a Panama electric car a mile west of Pomona late last night, robbed 50 passengers and escaped with several hundred dollars in cash. Latest reports stated that the officers had found no trace of the robbers.

One of the passengers on the car when the bandits ordered "hands up" was Al Jennings, once a famous bandit himself. Jennings is now conducting evangelistic meetings in southern California. His hands went up with those of the other passengers.

Jennings had been preaching at Pomona last night and his evening's collection was tied up in a handkerchief. He dropped the coin-laden handkerchief to the floor when the bandits entered, and all they got from him was a single $1 bill.

MUST CONTINUE JOINT RATES

Washington, July 10.—The interstate commerce commission today canceled tariffs of the railroads operating east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, which sought to abolish joint rates and allowances to tap lines and lines owned by industrial plants.

The BEASTS of TARZAN

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

COPYRIGHT 1915 W G CHAPMAN

Continued From First Page.

of Lords have seen him then they would have held up their noble hands in holy horror.

Silently he crouched in the lower branches of a great forest giant that overhung the trail, his keen eyes and sensitive ears strained into the distant jungle, from which he knew his dinner would presently emerge.

Nor had he long to wait.

Scarce had he settled himself to a comfortable position, his lithe, muscular legs drawn well up beneath him as the panther draws his hindquarters in preparation for his spring, than Bara, the deer, came daintily down to drink.

But more than Bara was coming. Behind the graceful buck came another which the deer could neither see nor scent, but whose movements were apparent to Tarzan of the Apes because of the elevated position of the ape-man's ambush.

He knew not yet exactly the nature of the thing that moved so stealthily through the jungle a few hundred yards behind the deer; but he was convinced that it was some great beast of prey stalking Bara for the selfsame purpose as that which prompted him to await the fleet animal. Numa, perhaps, or Sheeta, the panther.

In any event, Tarzan could see his repast slipping from his grasp unless Bara moved more rapidly toward the ford than at present.

Even as these thoughts passed through his mind, some noise of the stalker in his rear must have come to the buck, for with a sudden start he paused for an instant, trembling, in his tracks, and then with a swift bound dashed straight for the river and Tarzan. It was his intention to flee through the shallow ford and escape upon the opposite side of the river.

Not a hundred yards behind him came Numa.

Tarzan could see him quite plainly now. Below the ape-man Bara was about to pass. Could he do it? But even as he asked himself the question the hunrgy man launched himself from his perch full upon the back of the startled buck.

In another instant Numa would be upon them both, so if the ape-man were to dine that night, or ever again, he must act quickly.

Scarcely had he touched the sleek hide of the deer with a momentum that sent the animal to its knees than he had grasped a horn in either hand and with a single quick wrench twisted the animal's neck completely around, until he felt the vertebrae snap beneath his grip.

The lion was roaring in rage close behind him as he swung the deer across his shoulder and, grasping a forelog between his strong teeth, leaped for the nearest of the lower branches that swung above his head.

With both hands he grasped the limb and, at the instant that Numa sprang, drew himself and his prey nimbly out of reach of the animal's cruel talons.

There was a thud below him as the baffled cat fell back to earth, and then Tarzan of the Apes, drawing his dinner farther up to the safety of a higher limb, looked down with grinning face into the gleaming yellow eyes of the other wild beast that glared up at him from beneath, and with taunting insults flaunted the tender carcass of his kill in the face of him whom he had cheated of it.

With his crude stone knife he cut a juicy steak from the hindquarters, and while the great lion paced, growling back and forth below him, Lard Greystoke filled his savage belly, nor even in the choicest of his exclusive London clubs had a meal tasted more palatable.

The warm blood of his kill smeared his hands and face and filled his nostrils with the scent that the savage carnivora love best.

And when he had finished he left the balance of the carcass in a high fork of the tree where he had dined, and with Numa trailing below him, still keen for revenge, he made his way back to his tree-top shelter, where he slept until the sun was high the following morning.

CHAPTER IV.

Sheeta.

The next few days were occupied by Tarzan in completing his weapons and exploring the jungle. He strung his bow with tendons from the buck upon which he had dined his first evening upon the new shore, and though he would have preferred the gut of Sheeta for the purpose, he was content to wait until opportunity permitted him to kill one of the great cats.

He also braided a long grass rope—such a rope as he had used so many years before to tantalize the ill-natured Tublat, and which later had developed into a wondrous effective weapon in the practised hand of the little ape-boy.

A sheath and handle for his hunting-of Africa he was equally positive, for arrows, and from the hide of Bara a belt and a loin-cloth. Then he set out to learn something of the strange land in which he found himself. That it was not his old familiar west coast of the African continent he knew from the fact that it faced east—the rising sun came up out of the sea before the threshold of the jungle.

But that it was not the east coast of Africa he was equally positiev, for he felt satisfied that the Kincaid had not passed through the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, and the Red Sea, nor had she had time to round the cape of Good Hope. So he was quite at a loss to know where he might be.

Sometimes he wondered if the ship had crossed the broad Atlantic to deposit him upon some wild South American shore; but the presence of Numa, the lion, decided him that such could not be the case.

As Tarzan made his lonely way through the jungle paralleling the shore, he felt strong upon him a desire for companionship, so that gradually he commenced to regret that he had not cast his lot with the apes. He had seen nothing of them since that first day, when the influences of civilization were still strong with him.

Now he was more nearly returned to the Tarzan of old, and though he appreciated the fact that there could be little in common between himself and the great anthropoids, still they were better than no company at all.

Moving leisurely, sometimes upon the ground and again among the lower branches of the trees, gathering an occasional fruit or turning over a fallen log in search of the larger bugs, which he still found as palatable as of old, Tarzan had covered a mile or more when his attention was attracted by the scent of Sheeta up-wind ahead of him.

Now Sheeta, the panther, was one whom Tarzan was exceptionally glad to fall in with, for he had it in mind not only to utilize the great cat's strong gut for his bow, but also to fashion a new quiver and loin-cloth from pieces of his hide. So, whereas the ape-man had gone carelessly before, he now became the personification of noiseless stealth.

Swiftly and silently he glided through the forest in the wake of the savage cat, nor was the pursuer, for all his noble birth, one whit less savage than the wild, fierce thing he stalked.

As he came closer to Sheeta he became aware that the panther on his part was stalking game of his own, and even as he realized this fact there came to his nostrils, wafted from his right by a vagrant breeze, the strong odor of great apes.

The panther had taken to a great tree as Tarzan came within sight of him, and beyond and below him Tarzan saw the tribe of Akut lolling in a little, natural clearing. Some of them were dozing against the boles of trees, while others roamed about turning over bits of bark from beneath which they transferred the luscious grubs and beetles to their mouths.

Akut was the closest to Sheeta.

The great cat lay crouched upon a thick limb, hidden from the ape's view by dense foliage, waiting patiently until the anthropoid should come within range of his spring.

Tarzan cautiously gained a position in the same tree with the panther and a little above him. In his left hand he grasped his thin stone blade. He would have preferred to use his noose, but the foliage surrounding the huge cat precluded the possibility of an accurate throw with the rope.

Akut had now wandered quite close beneath the tree wherein lay the waiting death. Sheeta slowly edged his hind paws along the branch still further beneath him, and then, with a hideous shriek, he launched himself toward the great ape. The barest fraction of a second before his spring another beast of prey above him leaped, its weird and savage cry mingling with his.

As the startled Akut looked up he saw the panther almost above him, and already upon the panther's back the great white ape that had bested him that day near the great water.

The teeth of the ape-man were buried in the back of Sheeta's neck and his right arm was round the fierce throat, while the left hand, grasping a slender piece of stone, rose and fell in mighty strokes upon the panther's side behind the left shoulder.

Akut had just time to leap to one side to avoid being pinioned beneath these battling monsters of the jungle.

With a crash they came to earth at his feet. Sheeta was screaming, snarling and roaring horribly; but the white ape clung tenaciously and in silence to the thrashing body of his quarry.

Steadily and remorselesly the stone knife was driven home through the glossy white hide—time and again it drank deep, until, with a final agonized lung and shriek the great feline rolled over upon its side and, save for the spasmodic jerking of its muscles, lay quiet and still in death.

Then the ape-man raised his head, as he stood over the carcass of his kill, and once again through the jungle ran his wild and savage victory challenge.

Akut and the apes of Akut stood looking in startled wonder at the dead body of Sheeta and the lithe, straight figure of the man who had slain him.

Tarzan was the first to speak.

He had saved Akut's life for a purpose, and, knowing the limitations of the ape intellect, he also knew that he must make this plain to the anthropoid if it were to serve him in the way he hoped.

"I am Tarzan of the Apes," he said. "Mighty hunter. Mighty fighter. By the great water I spared Akut's life when I might have taken it and become king of the tribe of Akut. Now I have saved Akut from death beneath the rending fangs of Sheeta.

"When Akut or the tribe of Akut is in danger, let them call to Tarzan thus"—and the ape-man raised the hideous cry with which the tribe of Kerchak had been wont to summon its absent members in times of peril.

"And," he continued, "when they hear Tarzan call to them, let them remember what he has done for Akut and come to him with great speed. Shall it be as Tarzan says?"

"Huh!" assented Akut, and from the members of his tribe there rose a unanimous "Huh."

Then, presently, they went to feeding again as though nothing had happened, and with them fed John Clayton, Lord Greystoke.

He noticed, however, that Akut kept always close to him, and was often looking at him with a strang wonder in his little blodshot eyes, and once he did a thing that Tarzan, during all his long years among the apes, had never before seen an ape do—he found a particularly tender morsel and handed it to Tarzan.

As the tribe hunted, the glistening body of the ape-man mingled with the brown, shaggy hides of his companions. Oftentimes they brushed together in passing, but the apes had already taken his presence for granted, so that he was as much one of them as Akut himself.

If he came too close to a she with a young baby, the former would bare her great fighting fangs and growl ominously, and occasionally a truculent young bull would snarl a warning if Targan approached while the former was eating. But in these things the treatment was no different from that which they accorded any other member of the tribe.

Tarzan on his part felt very much at home with these fierce hairy progenitors of primitive man. He skipped nimbly out of reach of each threatening female—for such is the way of apes, if they be not in one of their occasional fits of bestial rage—and he growled back at the truculent young bulls, baring his canine teeth even as they. Thus easily he fell back into the way of his early life, nor did it seem that he ever tasted association with creatures of his own kind.

(To Be Continued.)

Renew Tan Shoes.

To renovate brown shoes that have become discolored and darkened, mix equal proportions of liquid ammonia, milk and water, and apply with a soft rag. When quite dry, polish several times with a pad.

MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE

at a small cost by using our Attachable outfit. FITS ANY BICYCLE. Easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for bargain list and free book describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, $55 and up.

FREE BOOK

SHAW MANUFACTURING CO. Dept. 91 Galesburg, Kansas.

BASEBALL OUTFIT FREE

combination of big catcher's mitt, fielder's glove, catcher's mask (extra strong and durable) and rubber center ball, big league style, or fine chest protector or complete suit, including shirt, pants, cap and belt, good quality, extra well sewed. Send name and we will send you 8 sets of our fine pictures to dispose of on special offer at 25 cents each. Send us the $2 you collect and for your trouble will send you outfit as described. Write today for pictures. Get in the game at once.

M. D. SEITZ, 7M52, Chicago

BLADE PATTERNS

LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Boys' Suit. No. 7284.

This nobby suit is quite novel. It has straight edged trousers and small vest in the front of the coat. This is long, extending half way to the knee. The neck is high and the sleeves long with simple collar and cuffs. The belt may be made with or without pockets. The pattern is cut in sizes 4 and 6 yrs.

Ladies' Coat. No. 7300.

This coat is the favorite of the hour and sure to remain in style. It is of plain box design with open neck and deep shawl collar. The sleeves are plain and long. For a fancy effect the fronts may be cut away in the center below the waistline and a belt added.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

Child's Dress. No. 7290.

This little dress has a perfectly plain blouse which is arranged to close in the back. The neck is high and is finished with a small, flat collar. The sleeves are of the bishop type and may be made long or short. The skirt is a straight piece and has a plain front panel, from which pleats turn backward, meeting in the back.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8 years.

No. 7282, Ladies' Dress.

This novel dress has a plain blouse, with wide, flare collar at the open neck and with plain sleeves that may be either long or short. The skirt has three gores and by placing a tuck at the hem a band or cuff finish is simulated. This may be omitted. Raised or normal waistline can be used. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure.

HOMER'S BIRTHPLACE

The island of Chios is most probably Homer's birthplace. It is said that near the poet's alleged "school" is a little wine shop with the words of Hecuba to Hector, "Wine doth vastly increase the strength of a weary man," for its motto.

No. 7288, Ladies' Two-Gore Skirt.

This skirt is ideal for a tailored model. It fits the figure neatly at the top and from the line of the hips to the hem the width is increased by extending the material to form a reversed box pleat at each side. A pocket marks the place where the pleats begin. The skirt, pleats included, measures 2¾ yards around the lower edge and may be of any desired length. The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches, waist measure.

No. 7283, Ladies' Apron.

This is an excellent apron for use when doing light household work or for sewing and smilar occupations. It covers only the front of the dress and has a bib which is continued over the shoulders, forming a large collar in the back. There are also small patch pockets. The pattern is cut in one size.

No. 7297, Misses' Dress.

In this dress we have a plain blouse, with a wide collar at the open neck and long or short sleeves. The skirt has a yoke which is fitted and made with raised or normal waistline and below this there are two gores which are quite full and trimmed with a bias fold above the hem. This may be omitted if preferred. The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

Ladies' Shirt Waist. No. 7295.

The very last word in style is shown in this waist, which has the material along the shoulder in front quite full and finished with smocking in the new manner. Plain gathers may be used though not so novel. The closing has large scallops and there is a handsome collar at the open neck. Sleeves are plain and full and may be long or short.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

TO CALL BULGARIANS

Rome, July 12.—Consuls of the Bulgarian government in Italy were notified to today to notify all Bulgarians liable for military service to be prepared to return to their own country.

ENGLAND'S GIRLS ARE MAKERS OF SHRAPNEL

Fair Sex of Britain Expert Ammunition Workers.

England is using her girls to make shrapnel shells, and a whole new industry for women has sprung up as a result of the devastating war in Europe. As the war wears on, there is every indication that the women of the English nation will be used in many other fields to which they have been strangers.

Some 300 women are now engaged in filling shrapnel shells in one of the English ammunition plants and 800 or 1,000 more will be employed in additional shops now being completed. Before completion the shrapnel, goes through about 24 stages, and all these later processes, many of them requiring the finest skill, are executed by women.

Deadly Work for Frail Hands.

As the visitor passes down the long galleries of the plants, where the women are at work, and sees the maze of driving bands, flying wheels and constantly moving piles of steel and brass, he is struck by the quiet, ordered discipline of the woman workers, each knowing and doing her task. When he see frail feminine hands filling the shrapnel with bullets about the size of a small marble, a vivid realization of the phrase, a "hail of bullets," comes over him, and he feels the horrors that follow the bursting of a shell—results so different from what he would expect from the work of those hands.

There are three minimum rates of pay in the ammunition factories, together with bonuses of 50 per cent that can be earned, bringing the wages up to a scale that London workers in many trades would look upon with longing envy. The women work in three shifts of eight hours and take their night turns in rotation. All, while on duty, wear a neat blue overall and a cap by no means unbecoming. These, as well as the thick leather gloves that are worn in handling the shells, are furnished by the company.

VACATION DAYS

This is better than having to haul that old steam roller!
PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS
WAR NEWS
Perhaps the rest will do me good
Lovely! Maybe we won't have to work till next year!

—From Chicago Daily News.

TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of The Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Inconsistency is often the price of political success.

As to the European war, there is horror enough for all.

Being half-cracked helps the old Liberty Bell to draw large crowds.

It seems impossible to educate the devil out of some human beings.

As a neighbor, Mexico continues to be worse than cats in the back yard.

When Dame Fashion has nothing to promise the public she makes threats.

The only war picture that looks good is that of an army leaving for the front.

What Europe is doing now will keep posterity's nose on the grindstone for a long time.

Every owner presumes his dog innocent on all charges brought by the neighbors.

Counterfeiting Mexican money must be something like trying to spoil a decayed egg.

Ask a chronic loafer what he is doing and he will tell you that he is going to work tomorrow.

A woman doesn't really appreciate freedom until she reaches home and takes off her corset.

Here is one who speaks of the "obese female." We believe "fat woman" sounds much better.

A taste for grapefruit must be acquired, but a watermelon appetite is a glorious inheritance.

Some of the Indiana politicians have found the grand jury more powerful than a guilty conscience.

Whisky, poured into the Virginia rivers, is killing the fish. The only safe place to pour whisky is in a rathole.

Elephants will not touch alcohol. Probably the same instinct that keeps them from crossing an unsafe bridge.

Lo, the poor Yaqui! He has had no one to lead him into the paths of peace or teach him how to play baseball.

Truth crushed to earth will rise again, but before it gets all the dust brushed off the lie has gained five miles.

Pie-making machines can never become popular. No machine can give a pie the soul-thrill that mother puts into hers.

Results are about the same, whether a nation goes to war or war comes to a nation. There is little Belgium, for example.

A small boy's grievance against the human system is that so many things can be cured with a tablespoonful of castor oil.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to dye his mustache and imagine himself getting younger?

A New York woman is alleged to have told her husband that he was her second lemon. Puckers one's mouth to think of it.

The demand for June brides was not great enough to exhaust the supply. Probably there never was a prettier lot of left-overs.

"Amen" to the preacher is what applause is to the spellbinder. It cheers him on his way of telling what he believes is the truth.

"No man in this world is so poor that he cannot own a dog," says the New Orleans States. And if he is very poor he can own three dogs.

When you see a picnic crowd returning home in the evening, unstarched, frazzled and tired — they have had a great day.

The reason a woman considers that her age is nobody's business is because she knows somebody who would like to find out how old she is.

Mention a simple, old-fashioned household remedy to a physician and he'll admit that it will not do the patient any particular harm.

Maybe the old-fashioned folks in the old-fashioned family album look a little out of date now, but we suppose just as many people loved them in their day as love us now.

Uncle John Rockefeller has been living behind barbed wire, guarded by hundreds of armed men. Freedom to come and go, though broke, looks better than being endangered by the possession of millions.

Freedom has never seemed so wild to us since the disappearance of the old-fashioned Fourth of July orator, who used to give an exhibition of shadow boxing and sweat the starch out of his shirt in the name of Liberty.

NEVER-LESSENING FOOD FOR SUBMARINES

Through submarine warfare, England has lost an enormous amount of shipping tonnage. Several passenger boats have been sunk. A great number of freighters have been sent to the bottom and many others have been so crippled that they have been put out of commission for months. The roll of fishing boats torpedoed approximates the entire fishing fleet of the United States in numbers and tonnage.

Nevertheless, the English boat continue to sail. The shipyards continue to build and launch merchant vessels. Men put to sea and spread their nets and drag their trawls. It is said that England owns more merchant craft today than she owned before the war.

The German submarines have had to deal not merely with a mighty commercial fleet. They have had also to deal with a lifelong habit and with an enemy pressed by necessity. To the British mariners, deserting the sea is worse than taking chances with the submarines. The one would compel the formation of new habits, a search for new means of livelihood. It is to be contemplated only with dread. Then, behind the mariners is a nation which is forced to depend upon the outside world for its food. Unless the boats sail, the country will starve. Better one vessel in many be sunk, or even one vessel in three or four, than that all tie up at the wharves and the nation perish for want of bread.

THE POISONOUS SHELL STORY

In these days of hot tempers and high feelings, a piece of slander travels far and takes on multitudinous forms.

Months ago, the superintendent of the Cleveland Automatic Machine company, Arthur L. Garford, president, sent an advertisement to the American Machinists' Magazine and included with it the translation of an account of a particularly vicious and devilish shell, an account of which he had found in a foreign periodical. Through an error in the office of the American Machinists' Magazine, the advertisement and the story of the shell were run together, making it appear that the Cleveland company was prepared to manufacture such a fearful instrument of warfare.

The Cleveland Automatic Machine company and especially its president have been lectured and cursed and damned for their barbarity. They have been proclaimed as the extremest example of greed extant on the American continent. In the course of time, the thing reached the German papers abroad and was widely commented upon. A correspondent at the headquarters of the army of the Crown Prince of Bavaria wrote that "the surgeons had a very special grievance, alleging that the French were using poisonous American shells."

The shells, so far as their being of American manufacture is concerned, never existed. The Cleveland company, Mr. Garford has announced, is neither making, nor "has ever made or dealt in any shells, shrapnel, or other weapons or ammunition of any character whatsoever."

As the German press in America has been most instrumental in spreading this slander, it should now provide that example of Fair Play which always it is asking for Germans. A correction of the baseless and harmful calumny will serve to show that the German papers in the United States are quite capable of giving that which they demand of others.

BRYAN WANTS A PRESS GAG

Mr. Bryan is angry with the newspapers. They have not approved his actions. They do not endorse his statements. Toward his propaganda and his scheme of advancing his political fortunes, they are either contemptuous or hostile.

Therefore, Mr. Bryan thinks that a new set of laws for the regulation of newspapers is absolutely imperative.

This same idea occurs to every man who falls foul of public opinion as voiced through the press. John D. Rockefeller has held that view for years. The owners of coal lands in Colorado feel exactly as Mr. Bryan feels and doubtless would be happy to subscribe to a fund for promoting "press gag" legislation. The reactionary trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, squirming now under the blinding light of publicity, must be convinced that, after all, there is a good deal of merit in this Nebraska man. Doc Cook would leap to enlist for any warfare of this order.

Mr. Bryan is as strong for Jeffersonian principles as any man in the world—until applied Jeffersonian principles hurt his feelings.

REFORM THAT IS REPRISAL

Men who have been at sea, not simply as passengers, but before the mast or below decks, can understand and sympathize with the shipping law, now raising so much stir in the shipowning world. For they know that many of the practices at sea are the cruelest injustices. They know, through bitter experience, that many ships are no more than floating slums. They are never likely to forget the hardship of working long hours, taking extreme risks and, at the same time, suffering for lack of decent and nourishing food.

The shipping law was brought into being through the influence of men who have suffered terribly, who are aware that much suffering still exists and who are devoting their lives to correcting the evils.

There are some reforms, however, which are destructive simply because they attempt to reform too much in a given time. The shipping law is one of them. It has undertaken not merely to abolish injustices, but to go so far as to create a sort of industrial paradise for seamen. It has not simply cleaned up the floating slums, but wiped them out of existence. The one trans-Pacific line owned in America will discontinue its services because, as it says, the shipping law transfers all its advantages to the competing Japanese lines. Another Pacific company of large capitalization is to change its registration from American to British, because, as it declares, it must do that or go out of business.

The merchant marine we have agitated for so long is to pass from our dreams just because reformers have not stopped with reform, but have established a special interest for their comrades.

The trouble with the shipping law is that it is more reprisal than it is reformatory.

MORE NEED OF PATIENCE

There can be only one popular verdict on the latest German note—and that is, that it is unsatisfactory. After two demands upon her, Germany evades the issue. She offers no adequate explanation of what the United States must always look upon as a great crime against defenseless American citizens, and no adequate promise of reparation.

But whether she enjoys the self-imposed attitude or not, the United States must overlook discourtesies in her warring neighbors. Our people are peace-loving and in this world crisis they are determined more than ever to abide by ways of peace. They realize that Germany is fighting for life. Her vision, in the very nature of things, is distorted. She is subject to rage-blindness.

The Blade has said many times that the United States must deal with the belligerents as one would deal with a fever-cursed friend. Germany will be held to strict accountability for the destruction of the lives of our citizens. But until she can be brought to that accountability through the tedious course of diplomacy, this country will continue to exercise toward Germany all that she possesses of patience. We will not forget that, as we have been friends of Germany in the past, so will we be friends of Germany in time to come.

EQUAL RIGHTS THE WAR IS ESTABLISHING

There are 11,000 policewomen in England, appointments since the war. Hundreds of others are working as tramway and omnibus conductors. There are now great numbers of women grocery clerks, bank and postal clerks and even farmhands. The occupations of chauffeur, railway porter, railroad guard, depot master—until late the callings exclusively of men—have been invaded by women. As the war goes on and men are drawn away to the front more and more, the work of the realm will more and more be taken over by the women they left behind them.

It requires no prophetic eye to see that there are going to be some difficulties at readjustment when the war is over and the volunteer armies are dismissed. Women will not give up their positions without protest, perhaps not without considerable physical opposition. Employers, grown used to women, will not be any too eager to return to the old order. The government may find itself beset by a clamorous population of males demanding work, demanding livelihood. Then, too, since it will have been demonstrated that the tradition of the "feebler sex" and the "protected sex" is a dead letter, it will have been made next to impossible for the government to refuse the women the vote—or any other rights which it may please them to ask.

The war has dull and tedious periods in it. Persons who want to keep their minds exercised might devote these gaps to the exciting game of speculating on what is going to happen when the war ends. They will find difficulty in thinking of that time and avoiding the problem of women.

STARVING MEXICO

Non-combatants in Mexico are between the devil and the deep sea. They may succeed in escaping the bullet and knife of the pillager. But a grimmer fate awaits them. They may starve to death.

To this extreme has anarchy brought the country once called republic. The armies of the revolutionists have not only enlisted and drafted men who should be sowing and reaping in the fields, but also they have slaughtered men who did not sow and reap. They have turned cultivated land into wastes. They have stolen crops and, sometimes, when stealing meant to encumber the supply trains, they have burned the crops. The result is that a land which gives generously under even the rudest cultivation now scarcely gives at all. Agricultural areas are deserted. Towns and cities are crowded with people who live by charity. Terrible things, around which the vultures flock, border the roadsides. Over all the country is the shadow of death.

So far the United States has found the forbearance not to intervene for the purpose of settling the quarrel, restoring industry, saving the property and lives of foreigners. That meant interference with a neighbor's politics and commerce and was not to be undertaken until the hurt to American interests became more than we could endure. But we may be compelled to intervene simply to save helpless women and children from starving to death.

Slowly disappearing is the fellow who had to have a headache in the morning to convince himself that he had had a good time the night before.

Every bottle of booze contains a flareback known as "next morning."

DEVELOPING A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

When the railway man in San Francisco hears a New York railway man talk, or reads a paper from his pen, he cannot be absolutely certain that he knows what the New York man means. Their terms are alike but may have different signification.

On June 25, a committee of the American Electric Railway Transportation and Traffic Association met for the purpose of developing uniform definitions. These definitions, if adopted generally, will do away with confusions of meanings. They will help enormously in promoting standardizations of equipment, forms and practices—a highly desirable thing in the industrial world. Railway men talk glibly about "car mileage." But there are light cars and heavy cars, cars with two-wheel trucks and four-wheel trucks. Thus, car mileage on a struggling little line in a thinly settled country cannot possibly be the same thing as car mileage on the finely equipped lines of northern Ohio. Again, what is an electric locomotive? Is any self-propelled electric car a locomotive or only one which hauls cars which cannot propel themselves? Only when such things have a uniform meaning can confusion between technicians be wholly eliminated.

Something more than a hundred years ago, Linnaeus proposed a system of nomenclature which, universally adopted, would be understood by any zoologist or botanist, no matter what part of the world he lived in or what tongue he spoke. Scientists have been laughed at for using this jargon. But it has proved its value. It is the nearest to a world language that exists.

Today, a technical language is in course of formation. To the layman, it, too, has an odd and humorous sound. But that, no more than in the case of the Linnean system, will prevent its adoption. It is needed too much for that.

THE LOOSENING GRIP OF ALCOHOL

Every few days comes news of victories in the war on alcohol.

A brewery or distillery goes out of business. A manufacturer of bar fixtures decided to manufacture something else. An industrial plant announces that teetotalers will have first choice when jobs are distributed or promotions made. Railroad companies tighten the application of the rule against drinking. The revenue from beer and whisky falls off and the secretary of the treasury looks for new sources of income. And so, week after week and month after month, the forces against liquor increase in numbers, the territory wherein liquor-selling is profitable becomes more and more restricted.

It is fifty years since the National Temperance Society was founded. That was the first countrywide organization. Since then, scores of societies and associations and leagues, all having the same aim, have come into being. Prohibition has grown from a local issue into a state issue and finally become a national issue. A map of the country which twenty years ago would have shown more territory wet than dry is now so much more dry than wet that there is no disputing the final result.

OUR ARMY'S TRAINING

The Canadian soldiers are more like the soldiers of the United States than they are like their cousins of the British army. The two approximate each other in physique. They both have the same air of independence and self-respect. They have the same initiative and possess that common heritage of the North American peoples, a high degree of individual resourcefulness.

The Canadians at Ypres have won the reputation of being the best soldiers under the flags of the Allies. They fought there enduringly and courageously. But also they fought with an eye to advantages. They used cover intelligently. They charged at the moment when the enemy showed signs of weariness and of weakening. They succeeded better than the English and Turko troops in escaping the perils of the gas cloud and simply because they beheld its manner of acting.

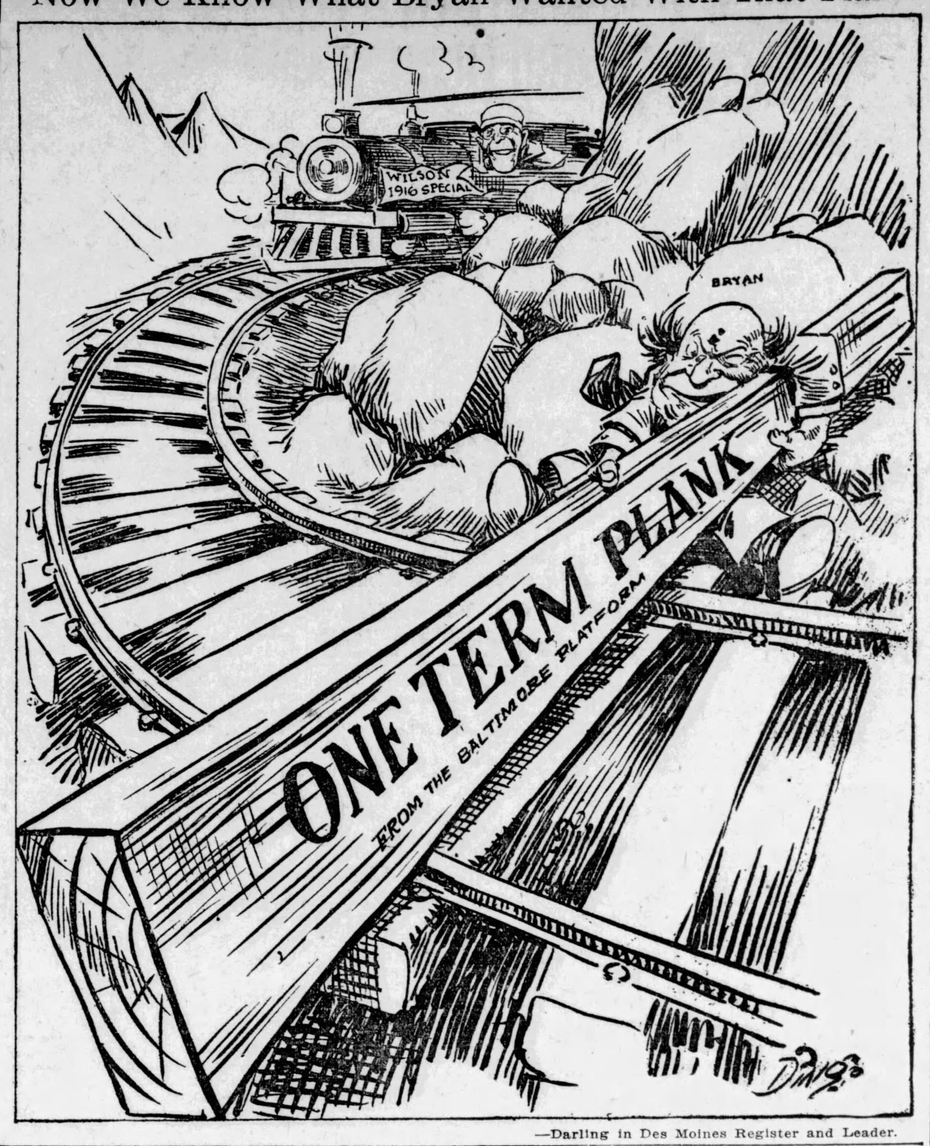
The behavior of the Canadian soldiers gives us good reason for congratulating ourselves upon the selection, the character and the training of American soldiers. Man for man, we can feel, our soldiers are the equal of any in the world, and probably the superior of all. They need but reinforcement to serve the country as its bulwark.

THE WAR CRANKS

Professor Frank Holt was only one of scores and scores of men in America who have gone crazy because of the war. Some of them come to public notice because of violence to themselves or to others. But there are a great many who have made their madness manifest only to relatives or neighbors or the newspapers to which they send incoherent letters and flighty and frenzied manuscripts and pamphlets. If a census could be taken of these poor, wit-shattered creatures, the numbers would probably surprise and shock the country.

There is a mentality which loses its poise at every time of excitement. Some minds quickly recover, but others never emerge again from the darkness into which they have passed. Holt was undoubtedly mentally defective and the war increased the defectiveness and made it permanent. His case is a warning to relatives of war-crazed men. It is also a warning to police authorities to cease considering war cranks as being wholly harmless.

Now We Know What Bryan Wanted With That Plank



—Darling in Des Moines Register and Leader.

Sunday School

CHOICES AND CHARACTER

The International Sunday School Lesson for July 18 is "Solomon Chooses Wisdom."—I. Kings 3:4-15.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The choice that one man made, and how that choice made him, is opportunely studied at a time when thousands of young people have finished their formal education, and are trying to decide their life work. An impressive fact is that most students leave college and high school without having their vocations determined. I am writing this lesson under the trees at a great students' conference, where several hundred young men are met with this issue paramount. The occasion is impressive and even tragic. At the chivalrous age, equipped for service, these young men are eager to choose the best. Dimly they sense the truth that this time of decision will have consequences not only for themselves, but also for their families and to their posterity. The most momentous fact about life is its choices. So these students throng the platform meetings, the group conferences and classes, and keep wholly occupied the time of the older men who are here for individual interviews. Solomon's problem is the problem of myriads of other young men every year.

In the shop talk of this student conference, Solomon made the "fundamental decision." He elected "an understanding heart," or, as one version has it, pictorially, "a hearing heart." Given that as a basis, all lesser matters would naturally settle themselves. These students who are not certain whether they should be farmers or preachers or engineers or missionaries or lawyers or Young Men's Christian Association secretaries or business men, are called upon by their leaders first of all to settle whether they are willing to do the will of God for their lives, if they can ascertain it. After they have come to the point of being willing to go anywhere and do anything that God wants of them, then the more detailed decision as to a life work becomes simple.

Solomon's choice showed that he already had the thing he asked for. Wisdom is needed to choose wisdom. A wise person perceives that to put life into right relationship with God is the matter of supreme importance. That was what Solomon did, and it was the "fundamental decision."

Choosing a Long Path.

Bishop McDowell spoke eagerly, the other evening by the lakeside, as the boys were gathered at twilight in the "lifework meeting," when he bade them remember that it takes a great work to satisfy a man through a long life. What is interesting for a year may be inadequate for 50 years. Life's choice should be of that which will not be outgrown easily, and which has enough in it to satisfy the ripe judgment of age as well as the ardor of youth. Pity the people who have grown tired of their life, as children tire of toys. This satiety with its pleasures is perhaps the saddest fact about society. We choose after the Solomon fashion when we select the qualities and the career which will not perish in the using.

An old fashion, about which one does not hear so much, nowadays, was for parents to dedicate their children in infancy to some high calling, as the ministry of religion.

That solemn purpose hovered over the child's life imparting a sense of definiteness and sacredness and purpose to all his years. It spoke to youth of the supremacy of ideals. Life has great goals. A child is never too young to get this idea of being in the world for some holy objective. The talk of the table should often center about the ideals of character and service. A guiding principle is that laid down by the late William C. Russell, "There is one thing greater than making a living, and that is making a life."

Life is not to be happened upon, to be met as a chance adventure. Purpose alone prevails in true living. Choices, which make us as we make them, are inevitable along the years. Sometime, somehow, somewhere, God comes to every soul and calls for a decision, which will determine the long path that is to be followed in the journey of life. At least once in his experience, every young man must sit in Solomon's seat.

"Our lives are songs; God writes the words
And we set them to music at pleasure;
And the song grows glad, or sweet, or sad,
As we choose to fashion the measure.
We must write the music, whate'er the song,
Whatever its rhyme or meter;
And if it be sad, we can make it glad,
Or if sweet, we can make it sweeter."

When a Man Feels Small.

Norman fishermen cry, "O God, Thy sea is so large and my boat is so small." Life is so great, and we are so weak. Solomon, brought in youth to the throne of a great kingdom that stretched from the Euphrates to the borders of Egypt, was overwhelmed by the vastness of his obligation, and cried, "I am but a little child; I know not how to go out or come in." That was a wholesome sentiment. The presence of a great task should humble every worker. Queen Victoria, according to the familiar story, cried, "I will be good," when the officials notified her that she, a mere girl, was to be queen of Great Britain. Good men feel that same solemn sense of unworthiness as they lead to the altar the woman they love. A minister is in the same mood when hands of ordination are laid on his head.

In Solomon's case the ascent to the throne was a time of spiritual exaltation. He was in an ecstatic mood. His choice was made under high pressure, as most good choices are made. It took the greatness of his new obligation, and his vision of royal service, to lead him to the decision which is his chief claim upon immortal fame. Philip Brooks once said, "Count your highest moments your truest." When one's best self speaks it is the real self. Spiritual idealism is really more natural to youth than the cheap wit and cynicism and sordid materialism which modern custom is forcing upon our boys. "Life is no dream," says Dr. Henry F. Cope, "but life is nothing without its great dreams."

Talk at breakfast fell upon the folly of various men in high places; and the group of men from different parts of the country contributed stories of present-day public men who could not stand the test of great position. This man is a prey to drink; this one is losing his throne through vanity; this other has lost his sense of proportions and relative values; this one has yielded to a spirit of revenge. All seemed to be current comments upon Solomon's wisdom, who chose as the supreme gift of God, an understanding heart. It takes wisdom from above to keep a man safe in high place.

Wisdom is a gift, as well as an acquisition. It comes down from above, as one of the bounties of God. "If any of you lack wisdom," says St. James, "let him ask of God, who giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him." The God-guided men go far. In the really great crises of public affairs, it is the spiritually-minded men who are trusted in leadership. Rulers who are led of God, alone can lead the people. Americans have been grateful for a devout President in this world emergency, even as Canadians appreciate a God-fearing king and queen.

Best, Plus Second Best.

A newspaper man, starting on a round-the-world journalistic mission, was told by Dr. Henry van Dyke, "You will find that, as a by-product of your trip, you will see more sights than those who go around the world sight-seeing. Your mission will, incidentally and unintentionally, give you more of what are commonly esteemed the rewards of travel than travelers ever get by seeking them." And so it proved. A great purpose draws to itself, in their natural order and proportion, those pleasures of life which, when directly pursued elude the grasp.

Solomon sought wisdom—and found riches and power and fame and long life as a by-product. As pleasure comes at its best to others than the pleasure seekers; as fame seeks out those who are too busy to seek it; as power attaches itself to those who have greater goals than power, so all manner of earthly magnificence came to the king who sought first and supremely an understanding heart, and the favor of God. The heart of the lesson is in those words of a Greater than Solomon, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you."

EVASIVE, INSOLENT, DEFIANT, SAYS PRESS OF GERMAN NOTE

The German reply to President Wilson's second note was editorially commented upon today throughout the United States. Excerpts from some of the leading newspapers:

NEW YORK EVENING TELEGRAM—"Germany's answer has been received and is eminently unsatisfactory. * * * Germany's reply to the United States is in substance as high handed as the invasion of Belgium. The kaiser not only wants a way to the sea, but the sea itself; not only desires a place in the sun, but to possess the heavenly body and peddle out its rays to the rest of humanity.

"It is madness."

NEW YORK GLOBE—Germany's reply to the second Lusitania note is as unsatisfactory as her reply to the first. There is evasion of the issue as to whether Germany intends to violate international law when the violation means death of Americans. The failure of Germany, although twice interrogated, to make a definite disclaimer of such purpose is most discouraging to all who have labored to preserve unimpaired the historic good relations between Germany and the United States.

NEW YORK EVENING SUN—The German reply to President Wilson's remonstrances against the abomination of submarine raiding as practiced by the kaiser's navy would be a climax of impudence if it were not a marvel of fatuity.

NEW YORK HERALD—Stripped of its cant about "humanity," * * * of its prating about Germany's previous contentions in behalf of "abolishment of the right of capture," * * * of its tirade against Great Britain and its altogether specious contentions with regard to the Lusitania, the German answer to the United States is one of defiance.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT — Without equivocation and with a politeness offensively insinuating, Germany rejects each and all of our demands and attempts to bargain with respect to the future.* * * What right have we to retain a seat among the self-respecting nations of the world if we abandon our dead to their fate and bargain with the murderers for the safety of our living?

CHICAGO JOURNAL—The German note just received in Washington is one of the most insolent and evasive messages ever addressed by the government of one great nation to that of another. It fails to offer any reparation or apology for the killing of Americans on the Lusitania and other vessels. Clearly the jingo, Reventlow brand, of "statesmanship" is in control. It remains to be seen whether President Wilson can discover any peaceful method of making such jingoes respect American rights.

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN—The fatal fault in Germany's reply to the American note is that this is no disavowal for the assault on the Lusitania, no assurance of reparation or any assumption of responsibility and no adequate assurance against the recurrence of such a disaster. There can be no satisfactory settlement of the issue and friendly relations cannot permanently continue unless there shall be expiation in some form.

PHILADELPHIA EVENING TELEGRAPH—The reply cannot but be regarded as unsatisfactory, and its proposals will be regarded as impossible of acceptance. The evidence that Germany is continuing its play for delay is only too evident.

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR—Not by any stretch of the imagination can the latest German note be described as meeting the chief demands made by the American government.

VARIETIES

Memory, it has been ascertained, is stronger in summer than in winter.

Some granites will withstand a crushing strain of 40,000 pounds to the square inch.

The milkman of the Philippines needs no cart and horse. He delivers milk to his few customers in a large earthenware jar.

Since the purchase of Alaska by the United States its waters have yielded fishery products valued at more than $250,000,000.

An airship continually patrols over the kaiser's capital. It is a fashionable fad in Berlin to take a flight in the patroling Zeppelin.

Scientists of the department of agriculture, after extensive study, have decided that the moon has no effect on growing vegetation.

There is a species of fish in Africa which has lungs so that it can breathe and remain alive when the rivers in which it lives becomes dry.

It requires 583,333 of the smallest screws in the world to make a pound. A magnifying glass is needed by one who would see them clearly.

Italy has the greatest eel-breeding farm in the world in a swamp along the Adriatic, where the industry has been carried on for centuries.

The limit of the carrying power of thunder is about 15 miles, while 30 miles is not regarded as far for the sound of a big battle to travel.

It happens not infrequently that divers into Lake Superior never come to the suface. The fact is attributed to the water's extreme coldness.

Paraffin wax models are made of every new British battleship laid down, and these models are tested in a tank specially erected for the purpose.

The old notion that caged birds, on being set free, are immediately set on and killed by wild birds, has been found by experiments to be untrue.

By means of the microphone, the very faintest sounds, such as the fall of a feather or a very delicate piece of tissue paper, may be distinctly heard.

A Californian is the owner of what is said to be the owner of the only watch in world in which a lever oscillates and winds the spring with every step the man takes.

Left-handedness is inherited, often through several generations, according to an English scientist, who has investigated 78 families, including more than 3,000 individuals.

The most famous effort to capture Gibraltar from the English was a siege by the French and Spanish enduring from 1779 until, 1783. The rock has been in British hands since 1704.

Illness, both bodily and mental, and suicides have both decreased very noticeably in Russia since the national prohibition edict went into effect. Savings bank deposits are increasing rapidly.

Montenegro is the smallest Balkan state, its area being 5,603 square miles, or about two-thirds the size of Wales. Serbia has an area of 18,650 square miles, Rumania 50,720, and Bulgaria 33,647.

Forty thousand barrels of petroleum a day is the output of California's largest oil gusher. This gusher, with the greatest flow of any bore in the United States, is situated near Maricopa.

Figures compiled by the Austro-Hungarian and German consulates in New York show that 550,000 reservists of their countries who registered for service are unable to obtain transportation.

Some scientists are of the opinion that earthquakes are caused by the wabbling path described by the earth's axis. Its eccentricities seem to be most manifest at times of these terrestrial troubles.

The French have found that by feeding silkworms mulberry leaves soaked in dye, the worms will color their own silk. They will eat only a few colors, red, yellow and purple, and promptly decline all others.

The most northerly electric lighting plant in Asia is at Yakutsk, 2,000 miles from a railroad. It remains completely shut down in summer, but during the winter the daily load factor is extremely high.

According to estimates, there remain in the undeveloped coal fields of Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire, at depths less than 4,000 feet, about 22,000,000,000 tons and in Derbyshire about 7,000,000,000 tons available.

Germany makes use of bonuses, ranging as high as $5,000, in rewarding spies and secret agents. She and Russia spend about $400,000 a year each in seeking inside information on other governments.

A maple tree set out in Newburyport, Me., within a few years has grown so fast that its supporting stake has been drawn to the trunk and partially inclosed in it, the bark gradually covering it more completely.

There were thirteen stars in the United States flag at the time of the revolution, 15 in the war of 1812, 29 during the Mexican war, 35 at the time of the civil war, and 45 in the Spanish-American war. Now there are 48.

Two small Belgian towns, Neirelbeke and Loochristi, carry on an extensive orchid raising industry. The orchid seemingly is of no value to the army of occuppation, and its exportation, by way of Holland, is freely permitted.

When crossing rivers, the Cossacks, to avoid getting wet, throw the left stirrup-leather across the saddle and the right stirrup-leather in the opposite direction. Then, placing their feet in the reversed stirrups, they stand upright.

Gabriel Fahrenheit, inventor of the thermometer, first used wine in the instrument, but soon found mercury a more suitable fluid. That was before the day of patents, and there is no record of financial returns from the discovery.

The expression, "Mind your P's and Q's," is generally believed to have arisen from the former barroom usage of scoring up against customers the amount of beer for which they had been trusted—P standing for pint, and Q for quart.

A western man who was tried recently for his part in a shooting affray, may thank his lucky stars that his wife habitually searched his pockets. That custom enabled her to swear on the stand that he never carried a revolver.

Before the war Germany averaged one practicing physician for each 2,000 inhabitants, the proportion being higher in some of the cities and lower in the rural districts; whereas it is said that China averages one physician for about each 100,000 inhabitants.

Lead poisoning among the workers in the battery factories is much more prevalent in the institutions of this country than in those of England and Germany, owing to the failure of the Americans to take the proper precautions to protect the workers.

The PEACE PAGE

FOR RURAL BETTERMENT

MARTHA HOLDEN.

Most of the members of our Blade family who concern themselves with the ever increasing problem of youth and the farm, agree that there must be some attraction beside hard work to keep our boys and girls contented in the country.

I have just finished reading an article on the practical accomplishment of this idea by Anna M. Porter, in the Country-Side Magazine. I know you will all enjoy these extracts from it, and it may suggest to you the organization of similar play days for your community.

—The author.

Hillside is not to be found on the map, being simply the name of the inland country home of the writer, six miles distant from the nearest railway station in northwestern Pennsylvania. Scattered about in this picturesque section of the country lie the homes of small farmers. The majority of these, until the inauguration of monthly Play-days, had found life so strenuous and devoid of interest outside of toil that many long since persuaded themselves that their days of real enjoyment were to be found only in memories, and, in consequence, they had become old before their years, careworn, and weary, and often morbid and bitter.

The children, feeling the influence of the atmosphere of care and worry in the home, sought their pleasure elsewhere, and left the farm for the town at an early age. Life meant but little to them save a ceaseless round of work and worry. What to put into the lives of the people of this community—which is a fair representative of countless other farming communities—in order to make the homes brighter and more attractive, give a broader outlook, bring them into friendlier relations one with each other and keep the young people on the farm, was a question that for some time had engrossed the attention of a little handful of earnest people.

Many and various were the methods tried, but with no measureable degree of success, until a plan was suggested by Mr. D. L. Davis, of New York. The plan suggested was simply to inaugurate a series of monthly play-days during the pleasant months of spring, summer and fall, and bring together old and young alike for one whole day of play each month.

When this plan was first broached, in a little Sunday service that was being held in the school house on the foot of Hillside Farm, the young people looked at each other and sighed. They had been taught that, after the early years of childhood, hours spent in play were a sheer and sinful waste of time. The middle-aged looked troubled and perplexed, while the faded eyes of the aged brightened, and a keen observer would have discerned a restlessness not to be misunderstood, as quoits, hide-and-go-seek, three-old-cat, and pomp, pomp, pull-away were included in the category of the old-fashioned games that were to be played, and a childlike smile banished their faces as mumbletty-peg was spoken of.

The first play-day was ushered in on a warm, mellow September sun. But no appointment awaited those who were not vitally interested in the experiment, since only 34 out of the large number invited were present.

Some remained at home on account of conscientious scruples that forbade any such reckless waste of time; others, because they felt that they could not afford to spend one whole, long, sunny day in play, and still others because they feared the ridicule of those who long since had lost the play-spirit out of their hearts and lives. But the thirty-odd who came—didn't they have a good time?"

This was the small beginning ten years ago of an established institution that has grown into an influence of great breadth and kindliness.

The day at Hillside opens at 9:30 a. m. with stirring gospel songs, followed by an invocation. Then the crowd disperses, following its own pleasure, only keeping in mind the slogan of the day, "Make others happy."

At 12 there is a basket lunch, and after that a talk or two, and then a gathering of old and young about the organ, when old songs are sung. The influence of these associations is gentle. No drinking is done, no swearing heard.

It is, too, a healing influence. Neighbors meet as one great family. Feuds are forgotten. The outlook in life is broader and kindlier for this day of gay relaxation. Manners are better, for the slogan is the keynote of unselfishness.

Out of these gatherings grew the need for an amusement hall.

"Finally, after much hard work and many sacrifices by the leaders in this movement, and aided by the help of a faithful few—for these people have not much to give—Rural Betterment hall, 54 by 100 feet, was erected, and for two years has been the meeting place for young and old from the country round about and from towns six to twelve miles distant, as well as for the 'home folks.' Here they find vent, in a very orderly way it must be said, for the exuberance of spirits and love of play that are the rightful heritage of all. The hours are never late, and Friday and Saturday evenings are kept for the school children.

"But Hillside hall has other uses. During the vacation period of the summer months, and occasionally through the winter, come to the old farmhouse for rest and recreation friends from the cities. These, too, have caught the play spirit, and do great stunts on play days.

"Amongst them we have splendid speakers, charming singers, cartoonists, and those who are wise in athletic sports. They are all deeply interested, and give us of their very best, whether it be sermon, song, story, or picture, and thus are we kept in touch with the outside world.

"Since the beginning of this movement, now ten years, there have gone out into the world from our community two distinct sets of young people. They have gone with great reluctance, and we believe that they have gone out much better fitted for life and its duties because of their having been identified with this work. And the letters we receive from them from time to time telling of the inspiration and help they have received at Hillside encourage us in the training of the present set of children and young people who are now coming on the stage, and are the reward for years of time and effort."

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw Now a Motorist

DR. ANNA SHAW IN NEW AUTO

"Never in all my suffrage work have I had such a surprise," remarked Dr. Anna Shaw, president of the National Suffrage Association, after she had formally accepted the motorcar presented to her by the suffragists of New York. Dr. Shaw's usually strong speaking voice betrayed her emotion as she accepted the present with which the suffragists had surprised her.

On the urgent request contained in a telegram sent to her at Ogdensburg the day before Dr. Shaw went to New York city expecting to attend an important suffrage conference. When she reached the headquarters at 505 Fifth avenue she tried to wedge her way through the crowd that had collected about the little yellow roadster. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, who made the presentation speech, discovered her and escorted her through the crowd to the car. "But," protested Dr. Shaw, "I thought we were to have a conference." "Not till you tell us how you like your new car," replied Mrs. Laidlaw. Then the surprise dawned on Dr. Shaw. "We hope it will make your work easier," said Mrs. Laidlaw. The latter then explained how Dr. Shaw was contributing 100 speeches to the New York state campaign.

In the accompanying photograph Dr. Shaw is shown at the wheel of her new auto.

Concerning Your Rugs

Rag rugs, of course, can be partly made at home. The rags can be torn, cut, sewed and dyed and then they can be taken to a weaver to be made into rugs. And these rugs are cheaper than the ones you buy. But it is really difficult to get eonugh rags together for a rug 8 x 10, and, of course, it would hardly be worth while to buy cloth especially for a rag rug.

It is quite true that more effective colors can sometimes be given to home-dyed rugs than to the bought ones. For an expert amateur dyer can gain wonderful effects with a few packages of dyes.

But if it is not convenient to make the rugs at home and it is not possible to get the colors you want in the ready-made rugs it is an easy matter to dye a rug after you buy it—at least a rug of the smaller sizes. This method has been tried very successfully.

The rugs in question were dipped into a boilerful of green dye and emerged a wonderful shade—a gray, green, blue shade that is quite unusual. The rugs, when bought, were rather staring combinations of yellow and blue.

It is quite possible to wash rag rugs at home. Of course, the larger sizes are difficult to handle—in fact, they can hardly be dipped in the ordinary tub.

They can be spread on the line, thoroughly soaked with the hose, then treated to a bath of soapy water thrown over them with pails and then rinsed with the hose again.

Before this treatment the spots can be scrubbed out with soap and water. Smaller rugs can be dipped right into the tub, hung carefully to dry and ironed smooth.

Household Hints

M. H.—To prevent the coming of ants, place leaves of the tansy plant around where they are. Or, a second way is to place a sponge wrung out as dry as possible in water, around where the ants are. Sprinkle sugar over this. The ants will build homes in the cells of the sponge.—F. E. B., Afton, N. Y.

I have gotten entirely rid of ants by sprinkling table pepper on the shelves where they are. Red pepper is the best, but the black pepper will do the work just the same. I leave the pepper on the shelves for some time, so as to discourage them in coming that way.—A Blade Reader of Hillsdale, Mich.

Please send recipe for peach juice bottled as a drink.—M. S., W. Va.

A preventive for black ants is tartar emetic. Take what you can hold on the point of a caseknife, put on a small dish, keep it wet and sprinkle a little sugar in it. Set in any place they are, and in a few days they will disappear. —Mrs. J. B., Michigan.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

THE PROSPECT

It gives much pleasure to roam through the woods of West Virginia and smell the sweet fragrance of the wild flowers and hear the beautiful songsters. Then cast a look down and see the beautiful, wide valleys, meadows with their corn, rye and wheat. On every side rises the majestic sweep of the mountains, a glorious wilderness of fragrant forests. Oh, I think West Virginia must be the most beautiful of all. No wonder she was called the "Switzerland of America." We West Virginians ought to be proud of such a state. One of the greatest, picturesque sights is to climb to the top of the high mountains and look down at our towns, that accommodate many thousand tourists from nearly all parts of the world. In winter we have our snow-capped mountains to gaze upon, our wide spreading pond to while many happy hours away.

I should like to hear from teachers. I have taught a short time and think it a noble profession.—Octavia Runyun, W. Va.

THE LILY

I suggest, with M. H. H., of N. C., the lily as our page flower, and December 25 as our day. Come again, M. H. H., with a long letter. A. D., of Wisconsin sees no harm in dancing. Last year Evangelist Ira Evans Hicks visited this town, and after his sermon on Dancing and Card Playing most of the dancers were converted, and those who were not were too few, and there has never been a public dance here since. I wish A. D. could have heard this sermon. I do not believe in a man chewing, smoking or drinking, and swearing is beyond my sight. Rev. Hicks says that if it is impossible for a man to quit tobacco he must be cleanly, so that it does not condemn him.

Mrs. M. D. of W. Va., you are certainly a model woman. Many are worried over the end of the world, which is supposed to happen in July. Read what Christ says in the 36th verse of the 24th chapter of St. Matthew. Read the chapter and get the full meaning.

My hobbies are reading, sewing and playing the piano.—Buckeye Maid.

THE ALAMO

I don't often see letters from Texas, and I wonder why. The Lone Star state is certainly making its mark in the world. Its people are so patriotic, so hospitable and generous and so "up and doing." Each city takes so much civic pride in being beautiful. I lived in Dallas several years, and it is fast becoming a large, cosmopolitan center. But San Antonio will always be dearer to Texan hearts than any other city, as it is the possessor of the Alamo, which was built in 1718, and in which was enacted the terrible battle of Mar. 6, 1836, when Generals Crockett, Bowie and Travis and so many gallant American soldiers lost their lives fighting for Texas liberty, against Mexican invasion. San Antonio also has many old Spanish Missions, which despite years of neglect, stand as living testimony to the substantial way in which they were built. So many plazas and parks add to the city beautiful and 12 or 14 bridges over the river that winds itself through, add to the widespread reputation it has gained as a health resort. I was born in Illinois, but I am deeply enamored of Texas. Now I will say that I am very fond of The Blade, and especially of the Peace Page.—Mrs. F. B. B., Texas.

GRAINS OF SAND

I noticed an article by one of our friends saying that people wasted their time talking about the small evils and that we need to make our assaults on the greater sins. I hardly need to defend the opposite of that question because a little sound reasoning and logic will be its champions anywhere. But permit me to say that it is from small things that this earth is made. From the vapor which rises from the ocean, though unseen, come the mighty torrents of rain. From boys and girls strong men and women have grown.

So it is with little sins, "like begets like," sin develops and grows like the leaven which was put in a measure of meal till the whole was leavened. No criminal ever became notorious in a day, and he didn't begin his role by doing what we call crime. He began by doing things that were unnoticed by parents, indorsed by society to eventually be a mystery to the world why he did the crimes and wasted his life.

Take an abridged platform, a spoiled baby, an impudent child, disobedience to parents, Sabbath breaking, socials with "hug and kiss me" games, dance halls—final ruin.

Our life, whether good or bad, is a chain made of individual links. If a man is profane, it was through bywords he learned to be so. If a pistol carrier, he became so by association with such characters.

If the 60,000 girls, who are passing out of this life every year through lives of shame, had not forged the first links by indulging in the smaller sins, they would not be bound hand and foot with their own chains. These are inevitable truths, whether we ignore or admit them. — Republican Bachelor, Tenn.

LITTLE DINNER PAILS

I am 38 years old and the mother of 13 children of my own; 11 are alive and well. I do enjoy giving them pleasures. Although our means are limited, we all work. We have 40 acres of land and when school time comes it is fun to see six little dinner pails starting off for school, laughing and dancing the distance of three miles. It sometimes makes a mother study what to plan for their comfort in winter, but she finds it somehow, and only glad for the health and strength to work. In fact, I am working for my children's comfort. If a mother can learn to enjoy her work, it is not hard. I love to play with my children. We go to the lake and take our dinner and camp, and what fun to see the little ones play in the water and then watch them catch fish! Having dinner in the orchard or under a shade tree is enjoyed by the children. I love to hear of the mothers' experiences.—E. M. S., Michigan.

THE BACHELOR GIRL
BY HELEN ROWLAND

Copyright, 1915.

Love is woman's eternal spring, man's eternal fall.

Alas, that the divine fire should so often be lighted with alcohol!

The longer a bachelor dams up his heart the more dangerous the flood of sentiment when the dam breaks.

There are times when a man mistakes his vanity for his heart, his liver for his consicence and his wife for the punishment of Providence.

The difficulty with which a man chokes out his first lie is only exceeded by the ease with which the lies keep on slipping out forever afterward.

Every all-wool, natural-minded man is a "Narcissus," who would gladly and deliberately drown himself if he thought he were really "sweet and beautiful."

No boy likes a non-breakable toy, and no man likes a woman with indestructible ideals and a non-breakable heart. It is the masculine nature to enjoy smashing things.

Alas! it is so hard to find a husband who can see your fascination with one eye and your milliner's bill with the other—who will caress you with one hand and pay the rent with the other!

A woman sometimes has moments of inspired divination, in which a man feels that she is looking straight through his pockets with one eye and straight down his throat with the other.

Pouf! It isn't beauty, and it isn't cleverness, and it isn't clothes that make a particular woman fascinating. It is just a sort of magnetic current which seems to run around her and set her eyes a-twinkling—and a man's heart a-tingling.

OUR Correspondents

The Rev. A. C. Coyle of Cullman, Ala., asks G. L., Neb., to send him dancing literature.

Lafayette Swanson of Boomer, N. C., needs cheering up. He has been helpless for 13 years and will never walk again. He has a wife and four children.

Mrs. Lydia M. Beckwith of Afton, N. Y., R. R. No. 1, writes the Peace Page that her grandmother is suffering from rheumatism and would like to have some of the readers send her cards.

Liquor is more of a stepping-stone to crime than tobacco, declares O. T. from Pennsylvania, who disagrees with D. E. Roscoe on the subject. O. T. believes that liquor crazes the mind sooner than tobacco, and asks if anyone ever heard of a tobacco user getting killed on account of the habit. With June of West Virginia, O. T. is of the opinion that liquor destroys more characters in one week than tobacco does in a year.

Grandma of Crooksville, Ohio, wants to thank all the readers who remembered her on her birthday with cards and letters. She enjoyed reading them, and would like to answer all the senders personally, but doesn't feel able.

E. B. of Ulster, Pa., is happy because some of the states are dry and wishes that the others would follow soon. She agrees with D. E. Roscoe of Ohio on the tobacco question and thinks he is a sensible boy. She says all her little birds have flown away, but that there is another nest.

The Hoosier Boy says Indiana is a great state for music, bands and orchestras being in nearly every community. He wants to know why there are not more letters from Indiana sent to the Peace Page.

Gracie Bias of Hewett, W. Va., has a grandfather 82 years old who can hoe corn. His name is Calvery Bias, and he was engaged in several hard battles of the Civil War. Any old soldier who wants to write to him is invited to do so, as he would enjoy letters from the old veterans.

Smoking might be harmful, but it is the opinion of J. H. A. of California, that women should remember that a corset can do just about as much harm as tobacco. He thinks that in some cases it is worse than tobacco. He believes the pipe is an instrument of pleasure and the corset an instrument of torture.

E. M. K. of New York asks J. M. S. of Pennsylvania how his farm work is progressing.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:
All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Early Care.

My home is among the hills of Tennessee, and I like it. Tennessee is hard to beat. We have some good land and plenty of good water and fruits. We are having lots of rain just now. We live on a farm and I keep house for papa, Mamma having died May 19, 1914, and left three children—one little baby girl who is nearly 2 years old now and is very dear to me. I have a brother 12 years old and a sister of 9. My birthday is November 15. I will be 22.—M. L. Wallis, Niola, Tenn.

From N. C.

We have in North Carolina the highest mountain peak east of the Mississippi. Kathryn M. Wilson, I think your tribute to your mother was fine. Girls, let's all take D. O.'s advice.

Glen Smathers, Canton, N. C., write and tell us more about that big rock at Dutch Cove. I have been reading The Blade ever since I could read and certainly do think it is fine.

I will come again and tell of a trip to Shepherd's Mountain, about two miles from where I live. I am 15 years old.—Viva E. Pierce, Carraway, N. C.

Bring on the mountain trip.—M. H.

The Returned Sailor.

I am 12 years old and have two sisters and three brothers, Guy, Carl, Lawrence, Stella and Mollie. My oldest brother, Guy, has just returned home from the navy, where he served four years. He was aboard the battleship Kansas. I am very much pleased over his return, as he is telling me many interesting stories of his many visits to foreign countries and has brought me many presents.

My brother is now at home, helping me in the field. I like to feed the horse and milk the cow. I am a lover of animals. I have six pets—pig, six pigeons, three cats and one black dog. She is so small I call her Penny. I have a piano. I have taken a few lessons, but can't play very much. I think the state of Georgia is just fine.—Ella Wilson, Kensington, Ga.

The Burning Tipple.

I will be 19 on September 2. I have two sisters and six brothers. So, you see, I never get lonesome. W live near a coal mine. On the 11th of last August at 3 o'clock in the morning we were awakened by the mine whistle blowing and when we got to the door the tipple was all in flames, and in about one hour from that time it was all burned and gone. No one, except those who saw it, knows how awful such a thing is. They have a new tipple built now. I would like to hear from the readers from the different states, and from my twins, if I have any.—Grace, Wellston, Ohio.

Tell us, next time, what a tipple is. —M. H.

SHORT AND SWEET

Lora L. Tucker, Council, Idaho, likes all the birds except magpies. They rob nests and kill little chickens.

Etna B. Parker, Sartan, W. Va., was 16, June 28.

Virgie Lane, Buchannon, W. Va., 18. Hobby, music.

Myrtle Zicafoose, Asbury, W .Va., wants The Ship That Never Returned.

George, 18, and Addie Baker, 19, Leon, W. Va. would enjoy cards.

Maggie and Walter Scott, Leon, W. Va., will send you scenery cards.

Relda Burton, Thomasville, N. C., 20, asks Mary Dent to write again.

Laura E. Newlin, Paoli, Ind., asks cards.

Mabel Sites, Masonville, W. Va., received several birthday greetings from our boys and girls, and a little Pennsylvania girl proved to be her twin.

I am a girl 9 years old. My home is at Cleveland, O., the Sixth City. I am spending my vacation with my grandparents at Mantua, O.—Leah McIntosh, Mantua, O.

I am a girl of 14 and I have received my school diploma. I live on a farm of nearly 400 acres. My hobbies are horseback riding and music. I also love flowers.—Alma Westfall, Letlen Gap, W. Va.

Florence E. Baldwin, Afton, N. Y., would enjoy cards.

Florence Carter, West Valley, N. Y., says the farm is the best place to rear a boy or a girl. Florence would like cards.

Lucile Atkinson of Indiana, says: "Why don't you Indiana boys and girls come up and boost for your state? It is the second state in education in the Union."

Maria Garrison, Clearfield, Pa., is working to get a bird club started in her room at school.

Teree Trout, Fairmount, Va., says there is a spring within 40 feet of their door. Teree is 15, September 12, and teaches a S. S. class. Her favorite study is English. She has a pet dog.

E. E. L. M. R. of Tenn., loves the birds and to ride horseback.

Wife of Ex-Governor Slaton Tells How She Became a "Gun Toter"

MRS. SLATON

How peril made a "gun toter" of a governor's wife; how the woman accustomed to every luxury that beauty and position can command suddenly found herself learning the lesson of the pioneer wife, to "stand by and keep a stiff upper lip;" how she even went smiling to the dentist every morning during the riots that her husband might not suspect she was frightened—this is the story of Sarah Slaton, wife of the former governor of Georgia. It sounded like a chapter out of an Indian massacre, this tale of men skulking in the woods and a wife following her husband with a gun. It sounded doubly impossible as one sat in the fashionable New York hotel and gazed at the wife of John M. Slaton, whose last act as governor of Georgia was to commute Leo Frank's death sentence. The accompanying photograph of Mrs. Slaton was taken while she was telling her story in the New York hotel.

POET'S CORNER

SOMETIME

Mary Riley Smith.

Somtime, when all life's lessons have been learned,
And suns and stars for evermore have set,
The things which our weak judgments here have spurned,
The things o'er which we grieved with lashes wet,
Will flash before us out of life's dark night,
As stars shine most in tints of deepest blue.
And we shall see how all God's plans are right,
And how what seemed reproof was love most true.

And we shall see how, while we frown and sigh,
God's plans go on as best for you and me;
How, when we called, he heeded not our cry,
Because his wisdom to the end could see,
And e'en as prudent parents disallow
Too much of sweet to craving babyhood,
So God, perhaps, is keeping from us now
Life's sweetest things because it seemeth good.

And if, sometimes, commingled with life's wine,
We find the wormwood, and rebel and shrink,
Be sure a wiser hand than yours or mine
Pours out the potion for our lips to drink;
And if some friend we love is lying low,
Where human kisses can not reach his face,
Oh, do not blame the loving Father so,
But wear your sorrow with obedient grace!

And you shall shortly know that lengthened breath
Is not the sweetest gift God sends his friend,
And that, sometimes, the sable pall of death
Conceals the fairest boon his love can send.
If we could push ajar the gates of life,
And stand within and all God's workings see,
We could interpret all this doubt and strife
And for each mystery could find a key.

But not today. Then be content, poor heart;
God's plans like lilies pure and white unfold;
We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart—
Time will reveal the calyxes of gold.
And if, through patient toil, we reach the land
Where tired feet, with sandals loosed, may rest,
When we shall clearly know and understand,
I think that we shall say, "God knew the best!"

GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK

My grandfather's clock was too tall for the shelf,
So it stood ninety years on the floor;
It was taller by half than the old man himself,
Though it weighed not a penny-weight more.
It was bought on the morn of the day that he was born;
And was always his treasure and pride;
But it stopped short—never to go again,
When the old man died.

Chorus.

Ninety years without slumbering,
Tick, tock, tick, tock.
His life seconds numbering.
Tick, tock, tick, tock.
It stopped short, never to go again,
When the old man died.

In watching its pendulum swing to and fro
Many hours had he spent while a boy;
And in childhood and manhood the clock seemed to know
And to share both his grief and his joy;
For it struck twenty-four as he entered by the door,
With a blooming and beautiful bride;
But it stopped short, never to go again,
When the old man died.

My grandfather said that of those he could hire,
Not a servant so faithful he found;
For it wasted no time and had but one desire,
At the close of each week to be wound.
And it kept in its place—not a frown upon its face,
And its hands never hung by its side.
But it stopped short, never to go again,
When the old man died.

It rang an alarm in the dead of the night
An alarm that for years had been dumb;
And we knew that his spirit was planning its flight.

Still the clock kept the time, with a soft and muffled chime,
As we silently stood by his side;
But it stopped short, never to go again,
When the old man died.

DOWN ON THE FARM

Author Unknown.

When a boy I used to dwell
In a home I loved so well,
Far away among the clover and the bees,
Where the morning glory vine
Around the cabin porch would twine,
And the robin redbreast sing among the leaves.
There were brothers young and gay,
A father old and gray,
A mother dear to keep us from all harm;
There I've spent life's golden hours,
Roving wild among the flowers.
In my boyhood's happy home down on the farm.

Chorus.

Many weary years have passed
Since I saw the old home last.
But memory still steals o'er me like a charm;
Every old familiar place,
Every kind and loving face,
In my boyhood's happy home down on the farm.

And today, as I draw near
The old home I love so dear,
A stranger comes to meet me at the door;
Around the place there's many a change
And the faces all seem strange,
Not a loved one near to meet me as of yore.
My mother dear is laid
Neath the elm trees' quiet shade,
And the golden summer sun shines bright and warm;
In that old familiar place
I can see a stranger's face
In my father's old armchair down on the farm.

POEMS WANTED

Write Me a Letter From Home.
Trail of the Lonesome Pine, and Where the Mississippi Washes, to Mary Bright, Jearoldstown, Tenn.
Boys Won't Do to Trust, and Titanic, to Daisy Crabtree, Jearoldstown, Tenn.
While the Leaves Are Drifting Down.
Don't Go Near the Barroom, to E. M. Raymond, Soldiers' Home, Grand Rapids, Mich.
We Are Coming, Father Abraham.
Two Graves Upon the Hill, and The Drunkard's Funeral, to Mrs. G. F. Ward, Atmere, Ala.
A Perfect Day.
Bedouin Love Song.
Sing Me to Sleep.
Men of Harlech.
The Christmas Baby.
Lord Thomas.
The Boston Burglar.
Take This Letter to My Mother, and The Ship That Never Returned, to Mrs. A. Stevens, Hustle, P. O., Va.

THE CHURCH

(The lines of the old poet, George Herbert, have in them much good counsel for modern churchgoers. In reproducing them we have used the old-style spelling.)

When once thy foot enters the church, behave.
God is more there than thou; for thou are there
Onely by his permission. Then beware,
And make thyself all reverence and fear.
Kneeling ne'er spoiled silk stocking. Quit thy state.
All are equall within the church's gate.

Resort to sermons, but to prayers most;
Praying's the end of preaching. O be drest,
Stay not for th' other pin. Why, thou hast lost
A joy for it worth worlds. Thus hell doth jest
Away thy blessings, and extreamly flout thee;
Thy clothes being fast, but thy soul loose about thee.

In time of service seal up both thine eles,
And send them to thine heart; that, spying sinne,
They may weep out the stains by them did rise.
Those doors being shut, all by the eare comes in—
Who marks in church-time others' symmetrie,
Makes all their beauty his deformitie.

Let vain or busie thoughts have there no part;
Bring not thy plough, thy plots, thy pleasures thither.
Christ purged his temple; so must thou thy heart;
All worldly thoughts are but theeves, met together
To cousin thee. . . .

Judge not the preacher, for he is thy judge.
If thou mislike him, thou conceiv'st him not.
God calleth preaching folly. Do not grudge
To pick out treasures from an earthen pot.
The worst speak something good; if all want sense,
God takes text and preacheth patience.

Jest not at preacher's language or expression.
How know'st thou but thy sinnes made him miscarry?
Thn turn thy faults and his into confession.
God sent him, whatsoe're he be. O tarry
And love him for his Master. His condition,
Though it be ill, makes him no ill physician.

THE DECOYS

By Raymond Browning.

"I see no harm in the dance," she said,
This girl who was sweet as a rose,
And proudly she tossed her lovely head
And smiled on admiring beaux.
For she was pure as the morning dew,
This beautiful girl who thought she knew.

But the man with whom she danced that night
To the music's sensuous charm,
Was weak. In his eyes burned lustful light
As he gazed at her on his arm.
And little she dreamed she was to blame
That his thoughts turned toward the house of shame.

"I see no harm in the dance," he said,
This man who was handsome and pure,
"If the girls are nice and the men well bred,
Then it doesn't hurt me, I'm sure.
The church is narrow—the preachers, too."
Said the strong young man who thought he knew.

But the girl with whom he waltzed next time
Had eyes like violets blue.
She was lily fair in her graceful prime,
But she lived to be untrue.
And little he dreamed his selfish play
Had lured her thoughts toward the easy way.

Nut Drop Biscuit.

Nut drop biscuits were my next successful trial at making "goodies." For them, sift together a pint of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Rub in a generous tablespoonful of butter and stir to the consistency of a thick batter, using sweet milk to moisten. Add half a cup of chopped nuts and drop the dough with a spoon upon a greased baking sheet, leaving an inch between "drops" for swelling.

When Point Comes Off Shoe Laces.

When a tip comes off a boot lace a little black sealing wax, carefully pressed around the end of the lace and shaped to a point makes quite a serviceable new one, and lasts a long time.

COULD NOT STAND ON FEET

Mrs. Baker So Weak—Could Not Do Her Work—Found Relief In Novel Way.

Adrian, Mich. — "I suffered terribly with female weakness and backache and got so weak that I could hardly do my work. When I washed my dishes I had to sit down and when I would sweep the floor I would get so weak that I would have to get a drink every few minutes, and before I did my dusting I would have to lie down. I got so poorly that my folks thought I was going into consumption. One day I found a piece of paper blowing around the yard and I picked it up and read it. It said 'Saved from the Grave,' and told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for women. I showed it to my husband and he said, 'Why don't you try it?' So I did, and after I had taken two bottles I felt better and I said to my husband, 'I don't need any more,' and he said 'You had better take it a little longer anyway.' So I took it for three months and got well and strong." — Mrs. ALONZO E. BAKER, 9 Tecumseh St., Adrian, Mich.

Not Well Enough to Work.

In these words is hidden the tragedy of many a woman, housekeeper or wage earner who supports herself and is often helping to support a family, on meagre wages. Whether in house, office, factory, shop, store or kitchen, woman should remember that there is one tried and true remedy for the ills to which all women are prone, and that is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It promotes that vigor which makes work easy. The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

GOOD QUALITIES

I don't think that whisky and tobacco should be classed together. Tobacco doesn't make a man commit crime, only in the useless expenditure of the money his family needs, but we know strong drink does. I have been told by men who wished to sustain that it was no worse to drink strong drink and use tobacco than to drink tea and coffee. What a foolish comparison.

I visited the county jail not long ago. There were 16 inmates, and while I was there the warden came in with tobacco for the inmates. It made their confinement more endurable.

I once saved a beautiful Jersey calf by keeping tobacco and applying it to the like that threatened the life of the poor little thing. She grew and became a valuable milker. These are given as recipes. At another time my pet, furs and everything in bedrooms were being eaten by moths. I took up the carpet, mopped the floor, and sprinkled it generously with fine cut tobacco and haven't seen a trace of moths since. I am glad to see so many bird letters and am intensely interested in the letter, generally, but my hobby is the temperance question and the picture of our state is before me showing the wet and dry counties. I am glad to see 44 drys to 39 wets. Of course it will all be dry some time. Then all your temperance writers could write more on the subject.—Mrs. M. P., Michigan.

SUNDAY BALL

I think a great many of you did not understand "Just a Mother of Ohio." But she loves her seven children there is no doubt. It is hard for one with plenty of this world's goods and no family or a small one to understand the trials of a mother of seven children in very straightened circumstances. I am one of a family of ten. My father was a poor, hard working man and my mother an invalid ever since I can remember. It must make any mother feel blue to think that her children cannot have the finance and pleasure other children have.

I have two children, a son and a daughter. They are very dear to me, and it is all we can do to make both ends meet.

I think one should begin in infancy to make a child obey, the lesson is not nearly so hard to learn then, as later. If they do not learn it at home they will suffer for it later, and very severely, too.

P. J. B. of Pa., stand up for your principles. We need thousands of brave young men like you.

As to dancing, perhaps there is no harm in dancing itself, but that the liquor dealer, the white slave trader, in fact all workers of satan just glory in it. This is enough to condemn it. There is nothing so disgusting as beastly, second handed. I pray for the time when it will be driven out of good old Indiana. The bad woman is an awful curse. One of them can ruin a hundred boys in a very short time, and the blame is not all on the woman.

What do you think of the Sunday baseball game? I think it very wrong, but the boys must have something to do, and somewhere to go. You parents that do not want your boys to play ball, try to get some kind of an amusement at home for them. I think it will work, or better still, get them to form a ball club and give them Saturday afternoon for play.—Whirlwind of Indiana.

JUST A MOTHER

I feel it my duty to state my case more plainly, first to those that think I do not love my family as I should. I must say they are badly mistaken, for I only wish, as S. L. of West Virginia states, to be able to take the proper care of the ones I already have, which one cannot do and stand the strain of child-bearing and nursing. A child must be nursed at the least one year, as I have done with each of mine with the exception of the one God has taken home when three days old, so you may know that I have had a taste of sorrow. Although I have six others, there is a vacant place in my heart no other can fill. I have not been strong since the birth of my third child when only one week old, and, in a weakened condition, the measles was carried to me by a thoughtless person, and for weeks I struggled between life and death, and the results have been headache and a run-down condition for the last 12 years.

How long I will be able to continue God only knows. If L. E. H. of West Virginia sees this and can, I would like a personal letter, as I feel she is experienced and of about the same belief. I have received much help from the letters, however. One does not know the weight of the pack until it has been laid on his back.—Just a Mother from Ohio.

FRIENDSHIP

The value of true friendship is very great. I don't know of anyone who can appreciate the meaning of this more than I can. We are scarcely able to put a real valuation upon a friend whom we can always safely confide in; but it is above gold and silver. In times of adversity and sore trial the value of a friend is best appreciated.

"Prosperity makes friends and adversity tries them." This is true, and adversity has often revealed the deception of professed friendship, while it has proved as gold tried in the fire—the real, reliable friend.

To have true friends, we must be true friends; we cannot reasonably expect returns of that we do not ourselves send out. "A man that hath friends must show himself friendly." What a comfort it is to have a strong, reliable friend to lean on in time of trouble, a friend tried and true. "Acquaint thyself with him and be at peace; thereby good shall come unto thee." In Him you will be sure to have one unceasing and undying friend.—Aunt Eunice.

ADDRESS WANTED

G. L., Nebraska.
Charles S. Williams, Indiana.
Mrs. Sarah E. Zimmerman.

CHEER UP

Please send cards and letters to Lola Baker, Greenville, W. Va., who has had a severe nervous shock from narrowly escaping death by fire. —E. L. W., W. Va.

Voice from the Desert, of Arizona, promises a letter soon. Don't forget.

APPLE COOKERY

The end-of-the-season apples are never so good as those that we have earlier. They have lost their crispness and tartness usually, and are often flat and unappetizingly raw. Even cooked, unless they are carefully treated, they lack flavor. Here are some suggestions for cooking them so that they will acquire a tempting flavor.

Apples and Bacon.

Fry thin strips of lean bacon until it is crisp, and put it on a hot platter. Then brown on both sides half-inch slices of apple, and serve them hot with bacon.

Citron Apple Pie.

Line a deep pie plate with puff paste and fill it with tart apples cut into small pieces; sprinkle with one-half cup sugar, one-half cup finely shredded or chopped citron, two tablespoons currant jelly and small pieces butter rolled in flour. Cover the top with strips of the paste and bake in a slow oven.

Apple Custard Pie.

Make a smooth apple sauce, flavoring it with grated orange peel. Add two beaten eggs to each cupful of apple sauce, and half a cup of milk. Sweeten to taste and pour into a lower-shell pie. Bake like a custard pie.

Apples With Jam.

Remove the skins and cores from firm apples and arrange them in a dish for baking. Fill each cavity with any sort of jam. Strawberry, quince and damson are especially good, and so is marmalade—orange, lemon or grapefruit. Sprinkle with sugar, add a little water to the dish and bake, covered, until the apples are tender. Then sprinkle with cinnamon and cook a little longer, uncovered.

Apple Turnover.

Cut rich pie paste into pieces large enough to hold an apple. Cut large apples in two, remove the skin and scoop out the core. In the cavity thus made place some seeded raisins and sugar and cinnamon. Then wrap the pieces of crust around the half apples, pinch the corners together, brush with milk and bake.

MANKIND AMUSES ITSELF IN MAKING STRANGE BETS

The making and payment of queer wagers dates from a very ancient period of time, and the peculiar bent of man's inclination has resulted in freak wagers being made almost daily. It is a time-honored institution that retains its popularity and in its many ramifications never fails to interest, amuse, horrify or startle the public. A test of strength, a dare, a boost, are sufficient to make losers do all sorts of queer stunts. To refuse to pay a wager, entailing physical exertion, is deemed as dishonorable as to refuse the payment of a gambling bet.

The newspapers recently told how death made Henry C. Davis, a man about town or Ormond Beach, Fla., lose his wager when he was on the last lap of winning. Two months previous Davis started from Ormond Beach with a horse and buggy to drive to Trenton, N. J. He was almost two months on the road and the over-exertion and exposure proved too much for his strength. He died in Jersey City. He really went beyond his destination, having missed his way. He started back to Trenton by another route but collapsed.

Invaded Royal Palace.

Before the great European war broke out the suffragettes in England were making it warm for government officials and threatened even the home of the king. The newspapers said, apropos of the suffragettes' doings, that it would be impossible for anyone to make his way into Buckingham palace. Harry Pike, an engineer's fitter, took the newspaper dare. Pike clambered over a ten-foot wall surmounted by sharp spikes, dodged the sentinels, guards and servants, and leisurely explored the palace from basement to the sixth floor.

In one of the chambers he exchanged his own clothing, torn in climbing over the wall, for a royal servant's suit. The awakening of a servant brought other alarmed servants to her aid. She thought Pike was a burglar. If Pike had kept to the corridors, instead of wandering about in various rooms, he could have reached the royal apartments with ease.

Society Man's Long Roll.

Not many months ago, G. Howell Parr, a prominent clubman of Baltimore, wagered that he could roll from the Elk lodge kennels to Charles street and University parkway, a distance of three miles, and he was willing to wager $1,000 that he could do it. The wager was accepted. Parr, at the hour appointed, appeared in a football costume, with three assistants.

From a position in which he sat on a carriage cushion with a pillowed chair at his back, he would turn so that first one hand and one knee struck the ground and then the other hand and knee. Usually this was done four times without resting. Parr rolled the distance in 15 hours and 10 minutes, covering 15,840 feet, requiring 3,000 rolls. Every time he rolled he made 25 cents.

Freak Election Wagers.

Election time is when freak wagers are most frequently made. In 1912, Miss Myrtle Hays, of Addyston, O., felt sure Roosevelt would reach the White House a winner. She paid her election bet by rolling a peanut through the streets of Addyston, pushed only by her nose. She covered three blocks in three hours, the winner of the wager hiring a brass band to play "When Teddy Comes Marching Home," while Miss Hays rooted the peanut on its wobbly way.

The day after Taft lost the presidency, a man was seen rolling a peanut along Pennsylvania avenue, using a crowbar as motive power. The police chased him and the crowd. Another man tried to climb Washington's monument balancing an egg on a salad fork. Before the police could get to one man, he fried an egg on the steps of the capitol.

Last winter Catherine A. Henry, of South Norwalk, Conn., went to school for the entire period in white silk hosiery and white pumps because she lost an election bet.

Women in Test of Strength.

Not so long ago that both women do not remember it, Mrs. Elizabeth Weir and Mrs. Mary Flynn, of Brooklyn, had a dispute about their living strength. A test was decided upon. Mrs. Weir weighed at that time in the neighborhood of 300 pounds and Mrs. Flynn a scant 130. They decided to hoist each other in turns up a rope attached to a pulley.

Mrs. Weir was the first and the last. She had been raised ten feet from the ground by the slight, but muscular, Mrs. Flynn, when the latter lost her grip on the rope. The law of gravitation prevailed and some moments later Mrs. Weir's name graced a page in the hospital record.

CHINESE DECAMP FROM NEW YORK, DISGUSTED

City Reforms, Celestials Go Elsewhere to Smoke.

New York City's Chinatown is disappearing. If the residents keep on leaving at the rate they have gone for the last four months, the home of fan tan, opium, tong wars and chop suey promises to become merely a name before the year is ended.

The New York police say that more than half of the former residents of the Chinese quarter have already left and that more are going every day. Most of them have as their goal Newark or Jersey City, although a few express the intention of going to Philadelphia, or even to San Francisco. The police estimate is that more than 2,000 have migrated in the last year, most of them in the last four months.

Italians Crowding Out Chinese.

A trip through Mott street showed that there were 11 stores in one block which were formerly occupied by Chinamen which are now either vacant or in the hands of persons of another race. In Pell street ten stores were found in two blocks where similar conditions existed. The old Chinese theatre has become a mission and half of the men on the street are Italians.

Depression in business, the enforcement of the Boylan liquor and opium law, and the practical elimination of gambling were given as the reasons for the exodus. The business depression is ascribed to the fact that sightseeing in Chinatown is not nearly as popular as it used to be. A more rigid enforcement of the excise law has led to the closing of a number of places that were formerly popular with outsiders.

The exodus began when a few men adopted the practice of stealing over to Jersey City whenever they wanted to smoke or gamble, and, according to all the indications, there was a wild scramble for permanent Jersey residences when it was learned life was agreeable on the other side of the river.

There is now said to be a well defined movement to establish a Chinese quarter in Jersey City. One building which was leased by a firm of Chinese merchants is said to have been fitted up as a meeting room for one of the tongs.

NOW WHO IS THIS MAN HOUSE? IS HE JUST A MYTH OR IS HE REAL? ANYHOW, HE'S HANDY

BY J. A. MATHEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 9. — Ever since Woodrow Wilson has been President of the United States and incidentally ever since Thomas Riley Marshall has been vice president of the United States, the public has been oppressed by the shadow of a mystery, the mystery of Col. E. M. House. The questions that continually arise are:

First. Is he?

Second. If he is, who is he and why is he?

Doubt as to the existence of Colonel E. M. House is strong. There are people who do not believe in him except in a Pickwickian sense, the same sense in which they believe in Mrs. Harris, Margery Daw, the Cardiff Giant and the Fairbanks boom. They cannot bring themselves to believe in an actual Colonel House any more than Betsy Prigg could be brought to take stock in the precious though elusive Mrs. Harris, best friend of Sairey Gamp.

Is He Just a Creation?

The explanation offered by the doubters of the apparent existence of a Col. E. M. House is that he is a creation of the press, partly for the easing of the President's job and partly for its own convenience. They say that every President has had to have a near and dear friend to whom he could confide when cabinets were doubtful and congressmen were suspected. To this friend he would go with his troubles and merely by getting them off his chest relieve the situation. But looking at Woodrow Wilson they determinedly deny that he is a man who would confide in anybody and therefore, they say, the press invented Colonel House in order that the old system, under which President Lincoln with Joshua Speed, Grant with General Rawlins, Cleveland with E. C. Benedict, Hayes with the New York Sun and Taft with John Hays Hammond, might go on uninterrupted.

This the skeptics aver is gratification to the press which feels the need of substituting an apparent reality for the "prominent official" who frequently subs for the special correspondent.

"Not a Messenger Boy."

This attack on the identity of Colonel House is only faintly resented by those who ought to stand up for him. The only thing the President has said about him is contained in a remark in reply to a question whether Colonel House was coming to Washington to make his report. It was purely negative. "Colonel House," he said, "is not a messenger boy."

This is comforting as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. In fact it raises another series of doubts. The comparison to a messenger boy was not happy. Colonel House might not be a messenger boy and yet nothing. He might be a messenger boy and be worse yet.

A New York newspaper recently printed a picture of the Colonel in its illustrated supplement and added below the name a line to this effect: "At least it may be said that he went to Europe and came back." This falls short of establishing an identity. The picture might be considered convincing, but a second look at it shows that it bears a curious family resemblance to the conventional individual who advertises Panama hats in the magazines.

Placid, Well-Behaved Men.

In order to test this a number of cuts of placid, well-behaved gentlemen in the act of urging all their fellow citizens to invest in straw hats at from $6.75 to $14 were compared with the New York newspaper. They looked much alike. The experiment was then tried of cutting off all reading matter from each, shuffling them together and asking an innocent bystander to pick out Colonel House. He picked ou the $8.35 Panama. The search for the Colonel under this test becomes a tedious hunt in a Panama straw stack.

The doubters, when confronted with the fact that Colonel E. M. House was visited at Rosslyn, Long Island, by the President of the United States and shown a picture of the two taken together, writhe uncomfortably in the face of apparently incontrovertible evidence of identity, but they quickly recover and go back to their old ineradicable objections to admitting the validity of any truth. This picture, they say, proves no more than the Panama hat picture the existence of Colonel House. Nobody who is aware of the wonders of modern photography would accept this proof as convincing.

A Brace of Pictures.

It is not, they claim, a single picture at all, but a brace of pictures cleverly dovetailed together. It is, in fact, two pictures of the President himself, one taken facing east toward the second nomination and the other taken facing west toward Lincoln, Nebraska. It is the second view that is accepted as a picture of Colonel E. M. House. Physically the two views correspond, but the Lincoln, Nebraska, view bears such an expression of relief and thankfulness that it does not look like the President, who is seriously confronted with perilous problems of state. The photographer has done his work neatly and the whole is almost convincing. It is only when examined under a microscope that the joints are laid bare and the plot to create a Colonel House is exposed.

Who's Who.

Reference is made also to "Who's Who in America" testimony in behalf of Colonel House. On page 1,034 of the 1912-13 edition occurs this biographical sketch:

"House, Edward Mandell: bo Houston, Tex., July 26, 1858; s. Thomas William and Mary Elizabeth (Shearn) H.; Hopkins Grammar Sch., New Haven, Conn., 1877; Cornell U., 1881; m. Loulie Hunter of Austin, Tex., Aug. 4, 1881. Active in Democratic politics, in Tex.; has directed the campaigns of many successful Dem. nominees for gov. since 1892; never a candidate for office. Was chmn. exec. com. Trinity and Brazos Valley Ry. and dir. Equitable Trust Co. of New York, etc. Clubs: Brook, Cornell, Alpha Delta Phi, New York, Automobile of America, Nat. Democratic (New York). Address: Austin, Tex."

This may refer to a different person from the President's reputed friend. The friend is always referred to as Colonel E. M. House. Is Edward Mandell House without a military prefix the same person?

What He Has Done.

Consider, secondly, the achievements of the House who is in Texas politics: "Has directed the campaigns of many successful Democratic nominees for governor since 1892." Think of the bounteous majority sure to be cast for the Democratic nominee for governor and ask yourself whether it would be necessary to have a real live man to manage the campaign. Is it not true that the Democratic nominee for governor of Texas merely reiterates his faith in the Chicago platform and goes fishing? The notice in "Who's Who" so far from bringing the normal mind to believe in Colonel E. M. House absolutely precludes belief in him. He is a figment of the editorial imagination. Reference to his membership in many clubs is an old trick of those who wish to swell the pages of "Who's Who in America." Especially suspicious is the address, Austin, Texas. Colonel E. M. House, the next friend of the President is always mentioned at Rosslyn, Long Island, or else going to or returning from Europe. Austin, Texas, is never alluded to in the most remote manner in connection with him and his many missions for the President.

Can Trace a Tourist.

Lastly one is compelled to return to the brief statement under the Panama hat that "at least he went to Europe and came back." If he did he must have left some trace in Europe. It is true that Europe is now so torn up with trenches that old markings are rapidly disappearing. Nevertheless, there still are means of tracing a tourist of the prominence that would necessarily characterize the nearest friend of the President of the United States. Colonel House in the "statement given out to the press" from Rosslyn said among other things that he went to see the premiers and rulers of the different countries now at war, not to influence them in their course, but simply because he has always been in the habit of calling on them. Acting on this hint a junta of Americans anxious to vindicate their faith in the existence of Colonel House paid the cable tolls on a number of inquiries abroad and accumulated these remarkable results:

Potsdam, June 23rd.

Your inquiry received. Colonel House did not call on me as he was passing through Berlin. I saw him first and escaped to the nearest battlefield. Wilhelm.

Foreign Office, London.

In reference to your inquiry I can go no further than I went in parliament when Mr. Busby-Boothy, member for the southeast, by southwest division of Bramwell-Barclay interrogated the government on the same matter. The government knows no "'Ouse but the 'Ouse of Commons."

E. Grey.

Petrograd, June 21st.

Yours to handovitch. Eeny meenie mineymoski. Insky, 'Ouseky, Offsky. Goremekinski.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

THE SOUTH

Will you please give some information on the progress of the south in recent years?—L. P. S., Brookneal, Va.

One of the ways in which the south differs from other parts of the United States is that it has a large negro element and only a small number of foreigners. Most of the white population is of English descent. Down to 1912 there were few colonies of foreigners except the French descendants in New Orleans, Germans and of late years some other European races in Texas, and a few Italians in the lower Mississippi valley. Down to the civil war the south lagged behind the rest of this country in prosperity, principally because of the wasteful and antiquated labor system. The south felt itself rich on account of the market value of the slaves, but it lacked the buildings, transportation lines, farm machinery and stocks of goods which composed the wealth of the rural north. Considerable destruction of property resulted from the war, and old industrial methods were broken up. It was fully 1880 before the south began to go forward again.

Great progress has been made in developing the minerals, including extensive oil fields. Manufactures have been established, cities have been built, excellent railroad facilities perfected and new lands have been put into culture. At present the south is rich, though not so rich as the states in the middle west and northwest, comparing equal groups of population. The professions are highly respected in the south, and many of the southern public men have had good school and college educations. Colleges are numerous in that section, and several large state and endowed universities have developed since the civil war. In the last two decades hundreds of public schools have been founded. In rural education the south has always been behind the north, the per capita expenditure for rural schools being lower than anywhere else in the country. The south has a stronger sense of unity than any of the other sections. This is due from its century of discussion on the slavery question, the traditions of the civil war and the influence of the mind on the cotton crop.

TEXAS

Please tell me something about Texas, particularly the northwestern portion of the state. I want to know something of the climate, rainfall, soil and other things of interest to a farmer. Are there any public lands, and if so where can I get information about them?—W. C. H., Erie, Tenn.

Texas has a warm, dry climate with the rainfall varying from an average of five inches in the extreme south to 60 inches in the northeast. The annual mean temperature for the state is 66.2 degrees. In the western uplands the temperature rises above 100 degrees. In the winter there are severe north winds which lower the temperature 50 degrees in a few hours.

The soil is of many varieties, nearly all adapted to grazing. In the prairies there is a sandy loam, the interior is a heavier brown and black loam, while in the northern part are great areas of red lands. The chief crops are cotton, oats, corn, sweet potatoes, sugar, cottonseed, hay and forage. Texas has more cattle within her boundaries than any state, and ranks second in the value of her livestock. In 1900 the value of live stock on the farms and ranges was 25 per cent of the total value of farm property.

The public school system consists of three normal schools for the training of white teachers and one for colored teachers. The numerous district schools are open on an average of five and one-third months a year.

There are no public lands owned by the government which are open for homesteads.

J. G. HOLLAND

Will you please give a short biography of J. G. Holland?—H. J. A., Union City, Mich.

Josiah Gilbert Holland, the American editor and author, was born in Belchertown, Mass., July 24, 1819, and died in New York, October 12, 1881. In 1840 Holland began to study medicine, and was graduated from the Berkshire Medical college four years later. He began practicing in Springfield, Mass. But discouragement followed as patients were difficult to secure. Finally Holland decided to turn his hand to something else. He taught district school, was a traveling writing teacher and a daguerreotypist. He then tried editorial work and ran the Bay State Weekly Courier for six months. Later he taught school at Richmond, Va., and was superintendent of public schools at Vicksburg, Miss.

The value of his poems, essays and novels came from his knowledge life acquired as a result of these varied experiences. From 1849 to 1886 Holland was assistant editor of the Springfield Republican, being part owner from 1851. Holland was the founder of Scribner's Monthly in 1870, and also became editor. The journal was later known as the Century Magazine. Holland retained the editorship until his death.

FRUIT WINES

I would like to have a recipe printed in these columns telling how to make elderberry wine.—A. N. G., Westfield, Pa.

The following recipe is good for making elderberry wine as well as gooseberry wine, currant wine (red, white or black), mixed fruit wine (currants and gooseberries or black, red and white currants, ripe blackheart cherries, and raspberries, equal parts). In addition you can make cherry wine, Colepress' wine, strawberry wine, raspberry wine, mulberry wine, whortleberry wine, blackberry, morella, apricot, apple and grape wines.

One recipe is to use four pounds of ripe fruit, one gallon of clear soft water, three pounds of sugar, one and one-fourth ounces of cream of tartar dissolved in boiling water and from two to three per cent of brandy. Flavor as required. The same quantities, only using one pound each of fruit and sugar, make a superior wine.

Another good recipe is to use the same materials as in the first, only two pounds each of fruit and sugar. This is very strong and is good without brandy. You can substitute one and one-half pounds of raisins for each pound of sugar.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH

Will the Question Bureau give a sketch of the life of Martin G. Brumbaugh?—J. D. S., Lanesboro, Pa.

Martin Grove Brumbaugh was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on April 14, 1862. He graduated from Juniata College in Pennsylvania in 1881, and received three additional degrees from that college later. Brumbaugh also received degrees from the University of Pennsylvania, Mt. Morris and Franklin and Marshall. In 1884 he married Anna Konigmacher. From 1884 to 1890 Brumbaugh was county superintendent of schools of Huntingdon county in Pennsylvania, and from 1895 to 1906 was president of Juniata College. Since 1906 he has been superintendent of schools in Philadelphia.

Brumbaugh has held various educational positions in Pennsylvania, having been state conductor of teachers' institutes, commissioner of education and was professor of pedagogy in the University of Pennsylvania at one time. Brumbaugh is also the author of several books, many relating to educational matters. Brumbaugh was made a member of the Pennsylvania state board of education in 1911.

CIVIL WAR CAUSES

I would like to know what the causes of the civil war were.—P. T. H., Athens, Tenn.

The principal cause of the war between the north and south was the continuance of the institution of slavery by the southern states long after it had been abolished by the northern people. The difference in economic conditions in the two sections of the country led to political differences and the southern states came to stand for the principle of state's rights. The presidential election of 1860 hinged greatly upon the slavery and state's rights question, and when Abraham Lincoln was elected the slave-holding states considered themselves defeated, and South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas formally seceded from the union.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

Please explain the federal reserve banking system now established by the government.—S. L. H., Newton, W. Va.

The new banking and currency law, known as the federal reserve act, was passed December 23, 1913. Under the system known as the national banking system, the national bank note currency was based on government bonds deposited in the treasury. This plan was evolved not only to nationalize and unify the currency, but as well to create a market for United States bonds, and in this way to sustain their value. It was entirely successful for the latter purpose, but has outworn its usefulness as a banking system because of its entire lack of elasticity.

The federal reserve act is the result of a long discussion by statesmen, financiers, economists and banks, and is a constructive measure based upon and growing out of numerous bills which have been introduced in the last 20 years. Under it, 12 cities, known as federal reserve cities, are established, and the continental United States is divided into 12 geographical districts, each district containing one of the reserve cities. The 12 districts and their cities are: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland; Richmond, Va.; Atlanta, Ga.; St. Louis; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Dallas, Tex.; San Francisco. Every national bank is required to become a stockholder in the federal reserve bank of the district in which it is located, and any state bank or trust company which complies with certain requirements is permitted to become a member. There are at the present time approximately 7,500 national banks in the United States. The federal reserve bank does not do business with the public in the sense that banks usually do. It is made a depositary for a certain proportion of the reserve of all the member banks, and in addition may also be a depositary for government funds. An important function is as a bank of issue and redemption of currency. Besides this, they are granted certain powers in the matter of operations in the open market, and in a general way are expected to perform important functions as clearing houses between the member banks. Under the act the whole system is under the supervision of the federal reserve board in Washington. Each federal reserve bank has nine directors, three of whom represent the member banks, three represent commercial, agricultural or other industrial pursuit, and three are chosen by the federal reserve board. This board has five members named by the president, together with the secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency, acting ex-officio.

JOHN BROWN

Will the Bureau give a sketch of the life of John Brown?—O. C., Left Hand, West Virginia.

John Brown was the leader of the Harper's Ferry insurrection in 1859. He designed to incite the slaves of the southern states to rebellion, was a descendant from a Puritan carpenter, one of the Mayflower's load. He was born at Torrington, Conn., in 1800. In 1854, having imbibed an intense hatred for slavery, he went to Kansas, in order to vote, and, if need be, fight against the establishment of slavery in that territory. In many of the conflicts which ensued between the pro-slavery party from Missouri and the free settlers, Brown took a prominent part, and in one of these he had a son killed, a circumstance which deepened his hostility against the southern party. After the agitation in Kansas was settled by a general vote, he traveled through the southern and western states declaiming against slavery, and endeavoring to organize an armed attack upon it. In October, 1859, at the head of 17 white men and five blacks, he commenced active hostilities by descent upon Harper's Ferry, a town of 5,000 inhabitants, at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah, and possessed of arsenal of from 100,000 to 200,000 stand of arms. The arsenal was easily captured and 40 or 50 of the principal inhabitants were made prisoners, but instead of retreating to the mountains with arms and hostages, as his original design had been, Brown lingered in the town until evening, by which time 1,500 militiamen had arrived. Brown was captured and shortly after was tried for treason and executed in 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS

P. S. L., Buckhannon, W. Va.—A publisher cannot collect from a person after the subscription expires. The former subscriber is expected to refuse the paper and send it back to the postoffice.

J. C. M., New Bethlehem, Pa.—Our references have no biography of George W. Park.

M. T., Prentiss, Ky.—We can give no sketch of the man you mention.

P. S., Trinity, Ky.—There are three Tarzan stories. The Blade has published two of them and is now running the third.

J. D. S., Kimberling, Pa.—We do not know if there is any such book published. You had better inquire at some good book store.

H. M. B., Carbondale, Colo.—In this country there are 235,524 widows and minors drawing civil war pensions. The number in each state is not given.

J. J., Hunnewell, Ky.—The Kansas state home for soldiers is located at Fort Dodge. The national home in that state is at Leavenworth.

HESSIAN FLY CAUSING MUCH DAMAGE; ADVICE TO FARMERS

The loss in the 1915 wheat crop from the ravages of the Hessian fly in some sections will be the greatest in several years. From late May or June to October, 1914, the department issued repeated warnings and advisory statements telling of the impending danger of a serious outbreak of the pest during the year 1915. It is now too late to do anything toward lessening the devastations of the Hessian fly in this year's crop. Now is the time, however, to begin the work of saving from the fly the millions of acres of wheat which will be planted on the present infested area within the next few months.

In order to understand the situation fully, it is necessary to know what the fly is like, how it is capable of causing such enormous losses, and how it transforms from the egg to the fully developed insect. Comparatively few farmers are able to recognize this pest, excepting in what is known as the "flaxseed" stage, which even then is often mistaken for the egg.

There are two generations of the Hessian fly each year, one in the fall and one in the following spring, the latter being the children of the former. Therefore, if there were no flies to lay eggs in the fall, is stands to reason that there could be none to lay eggs in spring.

In the course of its development the insect passes through four different stages. The adult is a small, long-legged, dark-colored fly, very much resembling a small mosquito. The egg is very small, long, slender, and of a shining, reddish color, and is placed by the female fly in the grooves on the upper surface of the wheat leaves, both in spring and fall. The maggot hatches from the egg, makes its way down the leaf, and wedges itself between the leaf sheath and the stalk of the plant, where in some cases a dozen or more may be found partly overlapping one another. When it becomes full grown its skin hardens, changing to brown, and from its form and color it is then commonly known as the "flaxseed," which is the pupal or resting stage of the insect.

Beginning about April 1, flies emerge from the "flaxseed" that have passed the winter in the fall wheat, whether early sown or volunteer. These flies deposit their eggs on the leaves of the uninfested plants, the eggs hatch into maggots in from four to eight days, and the maggots become grown in about 20 to 30 days and then change to "flaxseeds." This constitutes the spring generation. After harvest the "flaxseeds" of this generation can be found in the stubble just above the ground, or often higher up where the straw has broken over.

While, as stated, the Hessian fly emerges from the "flaxseed" stage throughout an extended period of time within the entire area of its distribution, in any given locality this emergence of the adults in destructive abundance occupies but a few days. The life of the female after she makes her way forth from the "flaxseed" probably does not extend beyond a period of five or six days. Thus it is that a delay in wheat sowing in the fall until after the flies have appeared and largely disappeared becomes of such vital importance.

The first flies of the second or fall generation begin to issue from the "flaxseeds" about the middle of August and continue to issue till about the last of October, according to latitude, the maximum emergence occurring during the last two weeks of September or the first week in October, depending on the locality. This second generation infests volunteer wheat and all wheat sown before the fly-free date. The "flaxseeds" of the second generation remain on the plants of fall-sown wheat till April of the next year, when adults issue from them and begin another season.

Control Methods.

No farmer need be in the least uncertain as to the extent to which his wheat is infested in the fall. An infested plant stands straight upward in the drill row, with broader leaves of a darker green color, does not tiller and therfore does not spread and cover the ground between the rows. The Hessian fly attacks wheat, rye and barley, but not oats.

Nowhere, either in the east or west, should wheat be sown on wheat stubble, if this course can possibly be avoided. However, in the east, as well as in some portions of Iowa and Missouri, the wheat stubble is universally seeded to timothy and clover, and therefore any kind of cultivation of these stubble fields is rendered impractical, though, in many cases, it would be far better to sacrifice all except the very best seeding. Neither can the fields be burned over without destroying the young seeding in where these conditions prevail the only practical method that the farmer can use is that of delaying his wheat sowing until the flies have made their way from the stubble to the fields and died there without being able to find any plants upon which to deposit their eggs.

It should be borne in mind that the most practical and effective method of controlling the Hessian fly is identical with the best methods of producing the maximum yields of wheat. It is entirely possible for the farmer to fight the Hessian fly by the process of good farming, involving thorough cultivation, good seed and a rotation of crops. The most serious objection to the most practical and effective method that can be employed to control this pest in the field—namely, late sowing—is that there is danger of so delaying the growth of the plants that they do not become sufficiently advanced to enable them to withstand the winter. This phase of the situation is dealt with more at length in the new Department of Agriculture Circular No. 51, The Hessian Fly Situation in 1915, extracts from which are reprinted here. This circular may be obtained free, upon application to the Department of Agriculture as long as the supply lasts.

Organize to Fight Fly.

The county demonstration agents in northern Oklahoma, together with a number of entomologists and other agricultural experts, recently held a meeting at Claremore, Okla., and formulated a campaign to starve out the Hessian fly in their locality. This is an excellent method of starting the work of organizing the farmers to eliminate the fly, according to the department's specialists, and, by this means, should be followed throughout the fly-infested territory. These Oklahoma agents and farmers have already adopted a specific campaign which, in short, is the same as recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture, as follows:

The Hessian fly, being in the "flaxseed" stage in wheat stubble and in unharvested wheat from June till September, or even October in the south, can be destroyed by carrying out the following methods of control:

1. Burn, where possible and safe, all stubble and ruined wheat.

2. Disk all stubble and ruined wheat immediately after harvest, where burning is impracticable.

3. Plow under deeply all stubble and ruined wheat fields before August 15, harrow the ground, and roll if necessary.

4. Harrow, disk, pasture or otherwise effectually destroy all volunteer wheat.

5. As a measure preparatory to sowing, plow as early and deeply as existing conditions will permit; disk, harrow and roll until a thoroughly pulverized, compact seed bed is obtained.

6. Do not sow wheat until after the free date.

7. Rotate your crops, if possible.

HAY FEVER

And Asthma Remedy sent any sufferer. Please state which you have. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Give express office. Write me today. W. K. Sterline, 631 Ohio Avenue, Sidney, Ohio

Fat People

I WILL SEND YOU A PROOF TREATMENT FREE—EITHER SEX.

My method reduces weight 3 to 6 Pounds a Week, turns ill health into robustness, sluggishness into activity, relieves that feeling of fullness and oppression and gives other benefits in a great number of cases of overstoutness. No starvation, no tedious exercising, no absurd "drugless" lessons, nothing to ruin the stomach. I am a regular practicing physician and a specialist in the successful reduction of superfluous fat. My Scientifically perfected method strengthens the heart, enabling easy breathing, quickly removes double chin, large stomach and fat hips. Write to-day for proof treatment, book of valuable advice and testimonials, all sent free. Address: Dr. F. T. BROUCH, 20 East 22d St., 30C, New York.

20-SHOT PISTOL SHOOTS B.B. SHOT 20 TIMES WITHOUT RELOADING

Looks like a regular automatic. Gun metal finish—well made—will last a lifetime. Shoots accurately and to the mark. For indoor or outdoor target practice. More fun with this, boys, than anything else you ever owned. Send quick. Surprise the boys in your home town.

Free Offer to Boys Send us 25c to pay a year's subscription to our magazine and the names of 5 boy friends and we will send you this 20-Shot Pistol FREE. Write names of boys on separate sheet. This offer made to introduce. EVERY DAY LIFE, Dept. A. P. 521, Chicago.

URIC ACID SOLVENT

For Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble

50 Cent Bottle (32 Doses) FREE

Just because you start the day tired and tired, stiff legs and arms, muscles, an aching head, burning, bearing down pains in the back—out before the day begins, do think you have to stay in that condition.

Those sufferers who rise in the of bed half a dozen times at night appreciate the rest, comfort strength our treatment gives. For form of bladder trouble, scalding pains, or weakness, its action is wonderful.

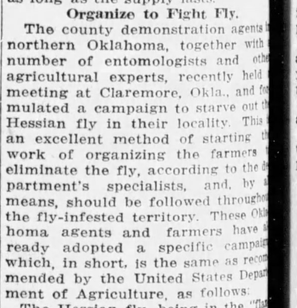
Be strong, well and vigorous, no more pains from stiff joints, muscles, rheumatic suffering, aching back, or kidney or bladder troubles.

To prove The Williams Treatment conquers kidney and bladder disease, rheumatism and all uric acid troubles, no matter how chronic or stubborn, you have never used The Williams Treatment, we will give one 50c bottle (32 doses) for your own use. Contains no alcohol or habit-forming drug. Does not affect the heart.

Cut out this notice and send it with your name and address, with 10c to help pay distribution expenses, to Dr. D. A. Williams Company, Dept. 16, New P. O. Building, East Hampton, Conn. You will receive by parcel post a regular 50c bottle (32 doses), postage out charge and without incurring any obligations. One bottle only to a family or address.

WONDERFUL OFFER

SEND 98c AND YOU WILL RECEIVE PREPAID STYLE



THIS BEAUTIFUL LADIES 20-Year Gold Filled 0 Size BRACELET WATCH

Will adjust itself to any wrist. Guaranteed good timekeeper. A splendid and rich present for any occasion. Order at once. Limited quantity. Money refunded if Bracelet is not as represented.

Bargain Sales Co., Dept. 9, 261 Broadway, New York City

CHARLEY CHAPLIN IN THE COUNTRY

Copyright, 1915, by Keeley-Handy Syndicate.

DOCTOR
TWO DOLLARS
A WEEK IN THE COUNTRY! HOW'LL I EVER LIVE THROUGH IT?
I CAN'T SEE THIS COUNTRY LIFE, WHAT I LIKE IS SPEED
OH!-
THAT'S
DIFFERENT
FUNNY, 4-1-44 THAT YOU DOC? SAY, DON'T YOU THINK YOU BETTER MAKE THAT TWO WEEKS IN THE COUNTRY?

SEES WAR END AND TRADE BOOM

Judge Gary Predicts Unexpectedly Quick Close of Strife.

San Francisco, July 9.—In a speech at a banquet given by the Commercial club of San Francisco yesterday, Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel corporation, predicted an unexpectedly quick end of the European war, and declared that peace would bring about an unprecedented prosperity for the United States. Judge Gary spoke in part as follows:

"Much has transpired during the last few years in the United States and throughout the world to make the businessman despondent. Investment has hesitated. Progress has been interrupted. Prosperity has diminished.

"Idle men and idle utilities for the production of wealth have been unusually large in number. Conditions have been unnatural and deplorable.

"It is not proposed to speak in terms of reproach. It is more agreeable to consider the possibilities of the future.

"We have been living upon hope for improvement and now have well grounded reason for expectations.

"We are approaching the end of the war that is destroying and injuring life and property almost beyond human calculation. It may not be immediate, but it will be much sooner than expected by many, including some of those who are most actively participating.

"The appalling and daily increasing losses in life and property to each of the belligerent nations cannot be long endured by any. Already there are signs of coming peace.

"There is substantial proof that all countries involved deeply regret that the war was ever started. They are nearing exhaustion. They are sick at heart.

"Throughout our own land we are to have industrial peace and as a consequence greater prosperity than ever before."

ARMED MOTOR BOATS TO BATTLE SUBMARINES

Allies Ask Estimates From American Firm.

New York, July 10.—The G. C. Smith Boat & Engine Co. announced today that representatives of the British, French and Russian governments have asked that company to submit estimates for the construction of upwards of 150 powerful motor speed boats for war purposes.

The craft are required to be strong enough to carry two or more light guns and are to be used, it is understood, in seeking out and attacking German submarines in the waters about England and France and in the Baltic Sea.

It is reported that the British government wants at least 100 such boats, while the Russians want 40. The number wanted by France was not stated.

The plans call for boats 30 feet long, equipped with 500-horsepower engines and capable of a speed of 50 miles an hour. As the factory of the Smith Co. is in Canada near Detroit, no violation of the American neutrality is feared.

ATTEMPT IS MADE TO KILL SULTAN OF EGYPT

Would-be Assassin Throws a Bomb.

London, July 10.—An attempt was made to assassinate the sultan of Egypt yesterday, according to a Central News dispatch from Cairo.

Yesterday's attempted assassination is the second made on the sultan in the past four months.

His majesty was leaving the mosque after the usual Friday prayers when a young Egyptian hurled a bomb, which failed to explode.

The sultan escaped unhurt and his assailant escaped capture.

Since the previous attempt on his life the sultan has been going among his people fearlessly.

Judge Gary Sees an Early End to the War

JUDGE E H GARY

San Francisco, July 12.—Judge Elbert Gary, of New York, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, speaking at a banquet given in his honor, predicted the quick ending of the war, and unprecedented prosperity in this country. Judge Gary's words have much weight, owing to his reputation for wise judgment. At the beginning of the war he predicted with startling accuracy the duration and cost to date.

He said that the business people of the nations at war would not allow it to progress much longer. All the belligerents are becoming physically and economically exhausted.

125 HELD UP IN NATIONAL PARK

Shriners and School Teachers in Five Coaches Are Robbed by Bandits.

Salt Lake, Utah, July 10.—Dispatches today tell conflicting stories of the wholesale stage robbery of tourists in Yellowstone National Park yesterday. One message said that 125 persons were robbed, many of them Shriners and school teachers from New York state.

The latest official news of the robbery came from the Oregon Short Line Railroad Co., saying that five coaches were held up by two men, one mile and a half beyond the junction of the Gibbon and Firehole rivers, where the road makes many sharp turns. Forty-eight coaches were known to have passed the point where the robbers worked.

The coaches were far enough apart to give the bandits time to search the passengers of one vehicle before the next appeared. A Mr. Rice, of New York, was fired on by the robbers when he jumped from a coach and ran back to warn other tourists. He was said to have escaped unhurt.

The activities of the robbers was reported to Col. Brett, commandant of the park, by Senator Brady, of Idaho. A troop of cavalry was dispatched to search the neighborhood of the holdups.

Among those known to have been robbed were several New Yorkers in a party headed by Bernard M. Barouch. Frederick R. Smith, of Rochester, N. Y., imperial potentate of the Imperial Divan, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and other members of the order, are reported victims of the robbers.

The scene of the robbery was near the place where one bandit robbed 165 tourists and secured between $2,000 and $5,000 on July 29, 1914.

ZEPPELIN HUNTING FULL OF PERILS FOR AIRMEN

London, July 9.—Zeppelin hunting is not so easy as it seems to the landgoing critics, who think it gross carelessness that any Zeppelin has been allowed to sail over English soil and get away.

The first message of a raid may come from a point in Holland or Flanders or some outlying English coast watch station. It gives the time of passing, the general direction and the estimated height of the airship. On receipt of this at the aerodrome, the scout planes start out.

Usually the Zeppelin chooses a dark night for the raid. Its machine-guns amply protects his giant frame from air attacks at its height, level and below. But the gas bag renders it vulnerable from above. To be at an advantage, the chaser must arise to a greater height than the invader, which is able to attain a maximum height of about 11,000 feet.

Unlike the gas ship, which can ascend swiftly at will, the aeroplane has to circle up slowly and laboriously. The scout probably starts out in the pitch dark with clouds to pass through. After the necessary altitude is reached, he has to speculate perhaps vaguely as to his position and then settle on his course. If he is sailing over country occupied by the Germans, he has to dodge the searchlights which are touching up the clouds. Once caught, the shrapnel from the anti-aircraft guns begins to burst. The scout then has to drive, circle, reverse and dodge about until he gets out of range and safe into the dark again. It requires all the nerve the airman possesses to keep himself under control while the shells burst with blinding flashes and the searchlights play on the clouds.

Safe into the dark, the hunter watches for his first clue—a Zeppelin signal from below in the form of fire flashes. This seen, he shapes his course for it.

If the moon is due to come up at this time, the work is simplified, for the form of the Zeppelin may be seen easily if within range. If unaware of the impending attack, the enemy's course is regular with the long sausage-like form running on a level.

The problem is now to keep clear of the Zeppelin's ears. The Zeppelin's engines can be slowed down so that the louder buzz of the aeroplane may be overheard.

There is a case recounted by an aviator where his pausing aeroplane took refuge in a cloud and then passed over and dropped bombs along what he thought was the Zeppelin's probable course, which he based on the sound of the enemy's machine-guns. At the same time, the Zeppelin was firing into the cloud in the hope of getting in a chance shot at the pursuer. Each lost the other in the clouds, and the Britisher returned to his base without knowing whether or not he had damaged his enemy. The Zeppelin probably did the same thing.

G. O. P. FAVORS A CONSERVATIVE

Even in Progressive States This Sentiment is Strong.

Washington, July 12.—A canvass of Republican sentiment throughout the country, recently completed, shows that Republican state leaders are agreed the 1916 presidential candidate should be a conservative.

In the Progressive states like Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin there is a demand that the candidate to be named shall be acceptable to Progressives, and incidental to this demand is found a sentiment for Elihu Root.

The first choice of the Progressive states is either Senator Borah of Idaho or Senator Cummins of Iowa. Wisconsin is waiting on Senator La Follette, as it is not known whether he will again be a candidate. Cummins has a strong support in this state.

The Leading Candidates.

Scattered throughout the country, but confined to localities, there is support for Representative James R. Mann and Senator Sherman of Illinois, Fairbanks of Indiana, Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, P. C. Knox of Pennsylvania, Governor Whitman of New York, and others.

About the three leading candidates —Elihu Root, Theodore E. Burton of Ohio and Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts—the sentiment seems to be crystallizing, except in the south, where a policy of "watchful waiting" appears to have been adopted.

Senator Weeks is strong with the banking and business interests throughout the country, and it is conceded he will get the solid support of the New England states.

Senator Burton may have trouble in getting his own state, Ohio. The sentiment there seems to be divided among Burton, Governor Willis, Senator Harding and Myron T. Herrick, former governor and ambassador to France.

Mr. Burton is strong in West Virginia and has a following in New York.

Michigan for Smith.

Senator William Alden Smith will get an instructed delegation from Michigan, but it does not appear from the canvass that he is making any headway outside the state. Failing to land Senator Smith, the state would turn willingly to Senator Burton.

Former Vice President Fairbanks will get the vote of Indiana and probably a complimentary vote from Kentucky, in which state he is very popular, but in other states where he was a favorite a few years ago, such as Missouri, Ohio and Michigan, his candidacy is not progressing favorably.

The canvass shows that northern Illinois is for Mann and southern Illinois for Senator Sherman, but outside of these favorite sons the state is for Root.

A former Republican congressman from the same section of the state says: "The Republicans of southern Illinois, after favorite sons have been complimented, will be for Weeks or Root." A similar report comes from a southern Indiana politician, who says the state will turn to Root after complimenting Fairbanks.

It is the consensus of opinion of all New York leaders that Root can have the state delegation if he wants it.

SAYS BRITISH TORPEDO SANK GERMAN WARSHIP

Admiralty Claims English Submarine Did Baltic Job.

London, July 9.—The British admiralty last night stated that it was officially announced at Petrograd yesterday that the submarine which made a successful attack on a German warship on July 2 in the Baltic was a British boat.

The statement contained the first public announcement intimating that British submarines were operating in the Baltic sea. The distance from an English port to Danzig is 900 miles.

The Russian official communication announcing that a German warship had been sunk by a submarine said the battleship, which was one of the Deutschland type, was steaming at the head of a German squadron at the entrance of Danzig bay, July 2, when she was blown up by two torpedoes fired by a submarine.

Berlin a day or so later denied that a battleship of the Deutschland type had been destroyed.

APOLOGIZES FOR ABUSIVE ARTICLE AGAINST WILSON

Austria Makes Amends for Newspaper Attack.

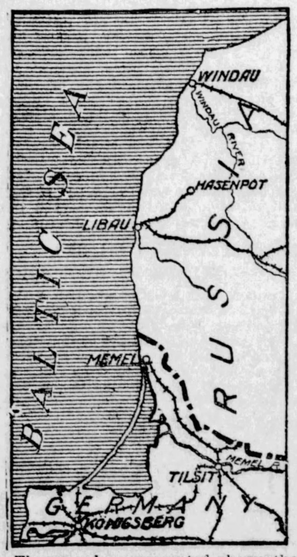
Vienna, via London, July 9.—Formal apology has been made by the Austro-Hungarian government to United States Ambassador Frederic C. Penfield because of an abusive article printed in the Neues Wiener Tagblatt attacking President Wilson and the American people in connection with the second note protesting against German methods of submarine warfare.

As a rigid censorship is exercised over Austrian papers, Ambassador Penfield had informally asked the foreign office if the article represented the opinion of the Austrian government. The result was an apology and a sharp reprimand for the official censor.

TURKISH REGIMENT AT DARDANELLES ANNIHILATED

Paris, July 10.—The annihilation of an entire Turkish regiment in bloody fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula, was officially announced today. The Turkish regiment was wiped out by fire from French guns. The communique also announced the capture of the first and second Turkish lines of trenches near Haricot.

Germans After Russia by Way of Baltic



The map here presented shows the Russian coast line along the Baltic sea, where the Germans have renewed their attacks during the last few days. According to dispatches these attacks have all been repulsed. Near the top of the map is Windau, bombarded by German ships the other day. Lower down is Libau, which, it will be remembered, was one of the first points of German attack when the war started, almost a year ago.

CARRANZA, BACK IN CAPITAL, TO ASK RECOGNITION

State Department Officials Intimate the Victor Will Get Little Comfort From U. S. Now.

Washington, July 12.—General Carranza's retaking of Mexico City is the first step in his new campaign for recognition by the United States as the head of the government of Mexico, it was conceded in state department and Mexican factional circles today.

State department officials intimated the first chief of the Constitutionalists would get little comfort from the United States government at this time, even though he maintained civil authority in the Mexican capital.

They pointed out that 11 months ago Carranza was escorted through the streets of Mexico City to the palace amid showers of roses and the huzzas of thousands of victorious revolutionary soldiers, yet he was unable to secure recognition for his faction from the government of the United States. Since that time he has twice evacuated the capital and retaken it, but today he is as far from being master of the country as he was a year ago.

At the Mexican embassy, however, the Carranza representatives today showed a high degree of optimism as to their campaign for recognition by the United States. They predicted their government would make a formal request that the United States open diplomatic relations with them.

The Villa agency today reiterated its claim that the Constitutionalist army which attacked Gen. Villa near Aguas Calientes had been cut off from food and water and was being driven into an impossible position, with the Villa forces at its front and rear.

Repulse of 2,000 Carranza troops who attacked the Villa garrison at Cabullona Sonora was announced today by the Villa agency. General Hernandez, Villa commander at Piedras Negras, telegraphed that Carranza forces, attacking Monclova, had been driven off toward Lampazos.

BOMBARDMENT DELAYED

Guayamos, Mex., July 11, by radio to San Diego, Cal., July 12.—A general bombardment of Guayamos by the Carranza gunboat Guerrero planned for Monday has been prevented. After a strong protest by Admiral Thomas B. Howard of the U. S. cruiser Colorado and foreign consuls, the Guerrero commander agreed to fire only upon Southern Pacific trains entering or leaving the city and upon the Mexican steamer, Bonita, anchored in the inner harbor.

The commanding officer of the Guerrero said the trains and steamer Bonita would be fired upon because they have been used by the enemy in the transportation of troops. He agreed not to open fire on any other part of the city. M foreigners and much foreign property would have been endangered by a general bombardment.

The time for the bombardment had been set for six o'clock Monday morning, but the Guerrero commander agreed not to open fire upon the trains and the Bonita until six o'clock Monday night.

The Guerrero arrived here Saturday and immediately a blockade was declared. A schooner which attempted to enter port soon afterwards was stopped and ordered to put to sea after its passengers had been permitted to land.

TURK FORT DAMAGES A BRITISH WARSHIP

Constantinople, via Berlin and Amsterdam, July 12.—Another British cruiser has been damaged by Turkish artillery at the Dardanelles, the war office announced today. The hostile warship fired 200 shells upon the Turkish position, but was forced to retire when hit by shells fired in reply.

In its attack upon the Turks near Gaga Tepeh the British vessel was accompanied by four torpedo boats to protect it from submarines.

WHAT IS SAUERKRAUT?

Washington, July 12.—Is sauer kraut a vegetable, fruit or pickled goods? the southern railroad classification committee is asking, to decide the freight rate.

Envoy Under Charge Sees Secretary Lansing

JAMES M. SULLIVAN

James M. Sullivan, American minister to the Dominican republic, who was declared temperamentally unfit for that office by the report of Senator Phelan, who conducted an investigation, talked with Secretary Lansing at the state department by appointment.

When Mr. Sullivan left the department he declined to say whether he had resigned, and Secretary Lansing also had nothing to say. The report has been reviewed by President Wilson, to whom it was transmitted by the state department some weeks ago. While the testimony was taken at public hearings, the report has not been published.

REFUSE BECKER WRIT OF ERROR

Rangeley, Me., July 10.—Justice Charles E. Hughes has refused the application for a writ of error to the United States supreme court made by counsel for Charles Becker, of New York, who has been condemned to die in the week of July 26 for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler.

ARE MAKING SOAP FROM SUGAR

Germans Discover How to Get Along Without Oil.

Hamburg, July 9. — The discovery is announced of a method of manufacture of soap from sugar, of which Germany has plenty, instead of from oil, which is scarce. In the past it has been possible to use sugar only in soaps that had little value. By the new method, it is said, the soap produced is not only fine and delicate, but it acts as efficiently in salt water as in fresh, a fact that may make the soap valuable for the navy.

Articles that formerly had to be sent to chemical laundries can now be washed with the new kind of soap. The finest kinds of silks, it is said, not only are not harmed by it, but their colors are brought out brilliantly and as new. In addition, the sugar-soap seems to be responsible for a minimum of the wear and tear occasioned by old-fashioned cleansing soaps

MAN KILLED BY A SLAP

New York, July 12.—Slapped in the face by a friend in an argument, Michael Trueheart of the Bronx dropped dead from heart disease.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Toledo, July 12.—Weather conditions were a big factor again in the grain market. The opening prices of wheat were much stronger than the close of Saturday. Cash wheat, old, held nominally unchanged, with demand still strong, but very little to be had. July wheat was up 1c. September advanced ½c, while December was up ¼c. There was a strong demand from all sources for July, and prices hardened considerably on lack of offerings.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close July 12.	Close July 19.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.33	....	....	1.33	1.33⅜
July	1.11	....	....	1.10⅝	1.10
Sept.	1.06¼	1.06¾	1.05	1.05	1.05¾
Dec.	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.08⅝
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	81	81
July	81	....	....	80⅝	80⅜
Sept.	77⅜	....	....	77	77½
Dec.	66¼	....	....	65¼	66
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	55¼	55¼
July	50½	50½	50	50	50
Sept.	39⅝	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	39¼
Clover Seed—					
Prime	8.25	....	....	8.30	8.30
Oct.	8.70	....	....	8.70	8.77½
Dec.	8.67½	....	....	8.67½	8.72½
March	8.70	....	....	8.72½	8.80
Rye—No. 2—					
Cash	....	....	....	98	98
Alsike—					
Aug.	9.00	....	....	9.05	9.00
Timothy—					
Prime	3.20	....	....	3.15	3.20
Sept.	3.30	....	....	3.25	3.30
Oct.	3.20	....	....	3.15	3.20

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
July	1.11¼	1.11¼	1.08½	1.09	1.08⅝
Sept.	1.03½	1.03⅝	1.00⅝	1.02¼	1.02½
Dec.	1.06	1.06⅛	1.04½	1.04⅞	1.05⅝
Corn—					
July	77½	77½	76⅜	76⅞	76⅜
Sept.	73¼	74⅛	72⅜	73	73¼
Dec.	64⅝	64⅝	63⅛	63⅝	64⅛
Oats—					
July	48⅝	49	47½	47½	47⅝
Sept.	38	38	37⅛	37¼	37⅝
Dec.	39⅝	39⅝	38⅝	38⅞	39¼

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
July	....	....	....	14.55	15.30
Sept.	15.60	15.62	14.95	14.85	15.65
Lard—					
July	....	....	....	8.05	8.32
Sept.	8.50	8.52	8.20	8.25	8.50
Ribs—					
July	9.92	9.92	9.60	9.60	9.95
Sept.	10.02	10.05	9.65	9.67	10.05

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	1.02⅜	1.03½
Dec.	....	....	....	1.03½	1.04¾

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	1.04⅞	1.05½
Dec.	....	....	....	1.04⅝	1.05½

NEW YORK STOCKS

New York, July 12, 1915.

Quotations corrected daily by Secor & Bell, Gardner Bldg.:

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com	43⅝	48½	42⅝	48
Allis-Chalmers	16¼	17⅜	16	17⅛
Allis-Chalmers pfd	53	53¾	53	53¾
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
Alaska Gold	36⅞	37	36⅜	37
Atchison	99	99⅛	98⅜	99⅛
Anaconda	34⅛	34⅝	33½	34⅜
Am. Cotton Oil	73	73	70¼	73
Am. Smelters	75⅝	79	74	79
Am. Ag. Chem. com	48½	48½	48⅜	48½
Am. Tel. & Tel	120	120¼	120	120¼
Am. Beet Sugar	45⅝	48	45	47¾
Balt. & Ohio	75⅜	76	75	76
Beth. Steel com	166⅞	176	166	176
Canadian Pacific	143¼	145⅝	141	145
Colorado Fuel	31	31⅜	31	31⅜
Ches. & Ohio	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¾
Central Leather	41¼	41⅞	40⅜	41⅜
Can common	45⅜	49	44¾	49
Chino Copper	44¼	45⅝	44	45⅝
Corn Product com	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅝
Distillers' Sec.	23¼	26⅜	22½	25⅝
Erie common	25	26	25	26
Guggenheim	61	62¾	61	62¾
General Electric	162	163¼	161¾	163¼
Great Northern pfd	115⅝	116½	115⅝	116½
Great Northern Ore	33¼	35	33¼	34⅞
Interborough com	20	20¾	19⅝	20¾
K. C. Sou. com	23⅜	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝
Maxwell	34½	37	34½	37
Maxwell First	82⅜	82⅜	82¾	82⅜
Maxwell Second	32	32¼	31½	32
Lehigh Valley	138⅜	141½	138⅜	141½
Louis. & Nash	107	109	107	109
Mex. Pet. com	68½	73	67	73
Missouri Pacific	3¼	4	3½	3¾
M. S. M.	107	107¾	107½	107¾
M. K. & T. com	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
Miami	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27¼
Northern Pacific	102⅜	103½	101⅞	103½
Nevada Con's	14¼	14¼	14	14¼
Northwestern	119	119	118½	119
New York Central	84⅜	85⅜	82½	85⅝
Pr. Steel Car Co. com	44	48	44	48
Penn. Ry.	105	106¾	104⅞	106⅜
Reading com	144⅞	146⅜	143	146⅛
Rep. I. & S. Co.	28½	29¼	28½	29¼
Southern Ry.	14	14¼	13⅞	14¼
St. Paul	79⅜	81¼	79⅛	81¼
Southern Pacific	88	86¼	84⅜	85
Sloss-Shef. com	31⅛	31⅜	31¼	31⅜
Tenn. Copper	35	35½	34⅜	35
Union Pacific	124⅝	126¼	124¼	126¼
U. S. Steel	59½	61¼	58	61¼
U. S. Rubber com	47⅛	49⅜	47⅛	49¼
Utah Copper	66¼	67¼	65⅜	67¼
Virginia Chem.	30	30	30	30
Willys-Overland	123¼	125	123½	125
Western Union	65¾	67	65¾	67
Westinghouse	97	98¾	95⅝	98¾

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, July 12.—Cattle, receipts 1,700; steady, $9.75. Hogs, receipts, 7,000; slow; Prime heavies, $7.85; heavy $7.90@8.00; mediums, Yorkers and pigs, $8.10@8.15. Sheep and Lambs, receipts 6,500; steady. Top sheep, $6.65; top lambs, $9.75. Calves, receipts, 600; lower. Top $11.25

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, July 12. — Hogs, receipts, 35,000; slow. Bulk, $7.00@7.40; light $7.25@7.75; mixed $6.90@7.65; heavy $6.70@7.45; rough $6.70@6.85; pigs, $6.75@7.50. Cattle, receipts, 21,000; weak. Native steers, $8.60@10.30; western steers $7.30@8.40; cows and heifers, $3.30@8.30; calves, $7.50@11.00. Sheep, receipts, 12,000; weak. Sheep, $5.60@6.75; lambs, $7.00@9.50.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, July 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,500; dry fed, active; grass fet, slow; prime steers, $9.50@10.00; shipping, $8.75@9.40; butchers, $7.25@9.00; heifers, $6.00@8.60; cows, $3.50@7.00; bulls, $5.00@7.00. Veals—Receipts, 1,400; market active; good to choice, $4.50@11.00. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market active; heavy, $8.00@8.05, mixed, $8.10@8.15; yorkers, $8.10@8.25; pigs, $8.15@8.25; roughs, $6.50@6.60; stags, $5.00@5.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; market, active; lambs, $7.00@10.00; yearlings, $5.00@8.00; wethers, $6.75@7.00; ewes, $3.00@6.50; sheep, mixed, $6.50@6.75.

Cotton.

New York, July 12.—Cotton futures opened firm; July, 8.25c; October, 8.80c; December, 9.11c; January, 9.25c; March, 9.44c.

Notwithstanding the heavy liquidation of last week, the cotton market was again very nervous and unsettled early today with fluctuations extremely irregular. Cables were better than due, and the local opening was firm at a decline of 4 points on August, but generally 4 to 10 points higher on new crop deliveries. There was a good deal of covering and some buying for a reaction, but houses with foreign connections were considerable sellers, believed to be, in part, a continuation of German liquidation, and the initial improvement was barely maintained during the early session.

Active covering by local shorts and Liverpool straddle interests sent prices about 11 to 13 points net higher during the middle of the morning, but after the close abroad, the market weakened under New Orleans selling and renewed liquidation with active months losing all but 2 or 3 points of the earlier advance.

INCOME TAX $85,000,000

Washington, July 9.—The personal and corporation income tax is still turning money into the treasury coffers and officials are hopeful that the total at the close of business July 10, the last day on which payments may be made, will be well over $85,000,000. About $2,230,000 has come in from this source since the close of the fiscal year June 30, bringing the total over $81,000,000, but officials believe that today and Saturday will show much larger receipts.

AMERICANS SLAIN BY SUBMARINE

Washington, July 8.—Two Americans, Richard Martin, either of Chelsea, Mass., or Providence, R. I., and John Mahoney, thought to have lived at No. 321 Third avenue, were killed by the shell fire of the German submarine which attacked the British ship Anglo-Californian on July 4.

Advices to the effect reached the state department today from Consul General Skinner, at London, who transmitted a report from the American consul at Queenstown. Eight members of her crew and her captain were killed and eight were wounded during the attack. The Anglo-Californian escaped.

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 28@29½c; solid pack, 27½@28c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 15¼c; York state, 20c; brick, 15@16c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 20c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 35c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 20c; fancy, fresh, 22c.

Vegetables.

Asparagus—Home-grown, 6@7c a pound.
Beets—New, 15c doz.
Beans—New, wax, 7c pound; green, 75c bu.
Home-grown Cabbage, $1.50.
Carrots—20c doz.
New Sugar Corn—35c doz.
Celery—Michigan, 20@25c dozen.
Cauliflower—Hothouse, $1.00@1.50 per doz.
Home-grown Cukes—30@50c per doz.
Lettuce—Leaf, 4c per pound; head, 60c bu.
Mango Peppers—Southern, 6-basket crate, $2.75.
Mushrooms—75c@$1.00 pound.
Onions—New, green, 8@10c doz. bunches.
New Texas Bermuda Onions—Crate, yellow, $1.25.
Parsley—Home-grown, 20c doz.
Peas—Home-grown, 75c bushel.
Potatoes—20c bu.; new, $1.50 per bbl.
Radishes—Round, breakfast, 15c dozen; long, Southern, 15c dozen.
Spinach—Home-grown, 25@30c.
Salsify—Home-grown, 30@40c.
Tomatoes—Home-grown hothouse, 10c lb.; Tennessee, 4-basket, 75c.
Turnips—New, $1.00 per bushel.

Fruits.

Apples—Per bu., $1.25.
Bananas—Bunch, $1.65@2.00.
California Valencias, $3.75@4.25.
Georgia Peaches—6-basket crates, $1.25@1.50.
Texas Peaches—$1.00@1.25 bu.
California Plums—$1.50 crate.
Georgia Watermelons—20@35c each.
California Cantaloupes—45 size, $2.50.
Georgia Cantaloupes—$1.00 crate.
Sour Cherries—$1.50@1.75 24-qt. crate.
Limes—$1.50 per 100.
Lemons—California, $3.25@3.50 per box.
Messina Lemons—$2.00@2.50 box.
Grape Fruit—Florida grape fruit, $4.50 box.
Pennsylvania Blueberries—Fancy, $4.85 bu.
Dewberries—$3.00 per 24-qt. crate.
Gooseberries—$1.75@2.00 crate.
Raspberries—Black, $3.00@3.25; red, $5.00 per crate.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 20c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 12c; pecans, lb., 18c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.

Miscellaneous.

Cider—Tonawanda Brand, fancy, 15c gallon.
Maple Syrup—$1.25 gallon.
California Figs—Stewing figs, 6½@7c lb.; Turish figs, 12½@14c lb.
Peanut Butter—11c lb.
Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.
Honey—White, 16@17c lb.; case, $4.00.
Navy Beans—$3.10@3.20.
Red Kidney Beans—$3.15@3.25 bu.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 10c; heavy and rough, 9c.
Calves—14@15c.
Fowls—Live, 13@14c.
Broilers, 20c up.
Turkeys, alive, 17@18c.
Geese, alive, 13@14c.
Ducks, alive, 14@15c.
Yearling lambs—15@16c; spring lambs, 19@20c; sheep, 7@10c.
Steer Beef—Good, 12@13c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@10c.
Heifers—10@12c.
Bulls—8½@9½c.

Provisions.

Lard—10½c.
Fat Bacon—11½c.
Lean Bacon—22c.
Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 16½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 15½c; 11 to 12 lbs., 15c.
Barrel Pork—Clear pack pork, $18.00; clear hams, sugar cured, 16½c; shoulders, 12c; luncheon hams, 14c.
Fresh pork sausage, 11c; bologna, 13c; frankforts, 15c; garlic sausage, 13c; outside dried beef, 17c; inside, 22c; knuckles, 25c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 5c; mullet, 3c; blue pike, 5½c; bullheads, dressed 12½c; herring, 9c; carp, 5½c; whitefish, 12½c; white bass, 5c; gray bass, 2½c; perch, 6c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $18.00; No. 2, $17.00 up.
Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.15.
Oats—60c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.75; winter patents, $7.00@7.25 per bbl.; family flour, $6.50@6.75 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@5.00.

Mill Feed (wholesale price per ton)—Bran, $28.00@30.00; middlings, brown, $32.00@33.00; white middlings, $35.00@38.00;; coarse meal, $31.50@32.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $33.00@35.00; old process oil meal, $30.00@33.00.

Hay—Baled, $17.60@20.00.

Cotton Seed—$31.00@33.00.

Straw (buying price)—Light pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, per bale, 25c.

Oats—Per bu., 63@65c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 90@95c; ear corn, $1.00@1.10 per 100 lbs.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $2.00@2.25; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $2.85 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 12c; bulls, 10c; green calf, No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 12½c; kip, 12½c; No. 2 kip, 11½c; cured hides, No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 12c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50@5.75.

New York Produce.

New York, July 12.—Flour steady; spring patents, $6.40@6.85; winter patents, $5.50@5.75; winter straights, $5.25@5.40; Kansas straights, $5.75@5.90. Pork irregular; mess, $18.25@18.75; family, $21.00@25.00; short clear, $19.50@21.50. Beef steady; mess, $18.00@18.50; family, $19.50@20.50. Lard quiet; middle west, $8.00@8.10. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Rice steady; fair to prime, $4.30@5.30. No. 1, $1.22½@1.25; No. 2, $1.20; No. 3, $1.10; shipping, 95c@$1.00. Hides steady; Bogota, 30@31c; Central America, 28c. Leather firm; hemlock, firsts, 32c; seconds, 30@31c.

Butter—Market, unsettled; receipts, 8,133 tubs; creamery, extras (93 score), 27½@27½c; creamery (high scoring), 28@28½c; firsts, 25½@27c; seconds, 24@25c. Eggs—Market, firmer; receipts, 9,155 cases; fresh gathered, extras, 22½@23½c; extra firsts, 20½@21½c; firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 17@18½c; nearby hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 27@28c; nearby hennery, browns, 24@25c. Cheese—Market, weak; receipts, 3,461 boxes; state, whole milk, fresh, flats and twins, colored, specials, 15@15¼c; do., white, 15c; do., colored, average fancy, 15c; do., white, average fancy, 15c. Live poultry—Market, unsettled; no prices quoted; dressed poultry, firmer; western frozen roasting chickens, 18@22c; fresh fowls, iced, 13½@16½c; fresh turkeys, iced, 15@16c.

ALBANIA EXPELS AUSTRIAN CONSUL

London, July 9.—The Scutari correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Co. states that the Austrian consul and his staff have been expelled from Albania. All Austrian subjects and agents are being sent to Montenegro for internment.

A Reuter's dispatch from Cettinje states the government has officially announced it will submit Albania's future to a decision of the powers.

AUSTRALIANS SWEAR OFF

Melbourne, July 9.—The faculties of the University of Melbourne and its affiliated colleges have pledged themselves to abstain from the use of alcohol during the continuance of the war.

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Nightmare, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed

COMING NOTE TO KAISER MAY GIVE HIM ALTERNATIVE

Intimations From Cornish and Washington Are That Words Won't Be Minced in Next Reply.

Washington, July 12. — The situation between Germany and the United States has taken on such a serious and critical character that the policy of the American government will require lengthy and deliberate consideration, that it may have the firmness which the circumstances require.

This was the statement made today in high official quarters. Secretary Lansing, after taking several days to examine the German reply, may not go to Cornish, N. H., after all, to confer with President Wilson. The original plan, it was explained, was for the President and Mr. Lansing to confer and then have the secretary of state draft a note to be submitted to the cabinet on the President's return to Washington. Now the belief is that the President and Mr. Lansing, working independently, will prepare memoranda and confer after their ideas have matured.

Will See Bernstorff.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, has asked Secretary Lansing if he wishes to see him, and the secretary is understood to have replied that he does after he has carefully examined the situation. The ambassador is seeking information on the attitude of the American government toward the German reply.

After Mr. Lansing has consulted President Wilson it is not unlikely that some intimation will be given to the German ambassador of the seriousness with which the United States government regards the crisis.

May Outline Policy.

Such intimations as have been received from the White House, as well as the state department, point to the framing of a reply that will express even more emphatically than before the views of the United States. The belief is growing that the next note may include some idea of the intentions of the American government if its demands are not met.

The general comment in executive quarters today was that the next American note would define the position of the United States even more clearly, so that Germany's subsequent attitude would definitely determine whether diplomatic relations were to be continued.

The impression here is that the president's third communication will be a document remarkable for its brevity and directness. It is not thought this government will enter into a lengthy argument through diplomatic channels, although the president is expected to point out why the counter proposals of Germany cannot be accepted by the United States.

Won't Accept Suggestions.

The suggestion, for instance, that the United States shall notify the German government of the departure of ships which carry no contraband probably will be held to be illogical. This arrangement, it is contended here, would amount to a notification that all other ships do carry contraband and are legitimate prey for submarines.

The proposal that the United States shall put additional ships under the American flag is another German plan which this government is expected to reject, because it would carry with it a virtual abandonment of the claim that Americans have a right to travel on any merchantman without fear of losing their lives.

President Wilson, it is anticipated, will "stand pat" on his prior contention that American citizens, on peaceful missions, must have protection on the high seas, and that the right of submarine attack upon unarmed vessels extends only to visit and search and not destruction. The president is further expected to inform the Berlin government that the United States cannot accept any proposal whereby belligerents are permitted to dictate the terms under which neutral passengers shall use the seas.

CANADIAN SUBSEA PLAN ALARMS U. S.

Washington Holds That Berlin's Project Would Be an Invasion of America.

Washington, July 8.—State department officials yesterday viewed with grave concern a plan said to be under consideration by the German navy to establish a submarine base off the coast of Canada.

The department is convinced that Germany now has submarines easily capable of making the trip from Wilhelmshaven to the Canadian coast, but, without a base of supplies on this side of the ocean, these submarines would be starved into surrender.

It was admitted by the department that establishment of such a base for attack on shipping from Canadian ports would be far different in its legal aspects from the German and English naval warfare off the coast of South America. It was declared it would be as much an invasion of the North American continent by a European power as was the French invasion of Mexico.

Department officials called attention to the fact that immediately upon the close of the civil war the United States made known its determination that the French should withdraw from Mexican soil, and the French acted upon this warning.

He Leads Teuton Hosts Against Czar

Gratified by the military genius displayed by Gen. von Linsingen, who commanded one wing of the German army which took Lemberg, the kaiser has ordered him to push onward.

MEN, MORE MEN! KITCHENER'S CRY

Launches New Recruiting Campaign Before Great Multitude in London.

London, July 10.—Lord Kitchener opened a new recruiting campaign with a speech in Guildhall yesterday. The secretary for war was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm, a demonstration regarded as intended to show the public confidence in him, in spite of recent attacks by a portion of the press.

Hundreds of thousands of persons thronged the streets through which Lord Kitchener motored to Guildhall, and the London territorial regiments kept open an avenue for his automobile.

Money and Munitions Satisfactory.

The great need of the moment, said Lord Kitchener, was men, material and money. Money, being raised by loan was a success, he said, and he assured the meeting that the question of material was being dealt with in a highly satisfactory manner by the new ministry of munitions. But there still remains the vital need of men.

"Men, and more men," he said, "until the enemy was crushed."

The country is in a better position than it was when the war broke out and he made his first appeal for recruits, Lord Kitchener declared, but, he added, the position was still serious and he made an urgent call for men to fill up the gaps which had been made in the ranks of the army.

While at the commencement of the war the British were short of equipment, Lord Kitchener made the statement that now the war office was able to equip all men enlisting.

Carson Sounds a Warning.

On moving a vote of thanks to Lord Kitchener and pledging the city of London to support him, Sir Edward Carson, the attorney general, answered a section of the British press which recently has been attacking the war minister. He said:

"It is enough to say of him he possesses the absolute confidence of every colleague in the cabinet, and what is more, the absolute confidence and unflinching devotion of a grateful nation. I do not know a poorer service anyone could give his country than to attempt to shake the confidence of the nation in Lord Kitchener."

Sir Edward concluded:

"Voluntary recruiting is now on its trial. Does anyone doubt if it fails that we shall hesitate to apply compulsory service?"

FORD BOOMED FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY

Invited to Attend Assembly of Illinois Republicans.

Elgin, Ill., July 9.—Henry Ford, of Detroit, will be invited to attend the assembly of northern Illinois Republicans at Aurora, August 7, where a boom will be launched for him for Republican nominee for vice president of the United States, according to information revealed yesterday. The affair is to be a picnic for loyal Republicans of the six counties in northeastern Illinois, and in addition to Ford, candidates for president and governor are to be invited. Backers of the Ford boom say that if every owner of a Ford car votes for him, he will be elected by an enormous plurality.

GARDENS FOR NEW TOWNS

Koenigsberg, July 9.—Every town of importance in East Prussia that has suffered at the devastating hand of the Russians has decided to incorporate a municipal garden section in its plans for rebuilding.

Many of the destroyed towns are so completely ruined that it is going to be necessary to raze what little is left and construct the whole community anew. This makes it eminently feasible to apportion off a section that can be devoted to the desirable city garden feature.

SOLO GUITAR FREE

American manufacture, well and carefully made, cherry finish, richly ornamented. All strung with 6 strings, has clear, rich tone, easy hold, durable and satisfactory. We give this fine instrument free to any boy or girl who will dispose of 8 sets at 25c a set on our special offer and send us the $2 collected. Send name and will send pictures at once. M. O. SEITZ, 7Z52, Chicago, Ill.

GERMANS SURRENDER AFRICAN COLONY TO BRITISH GENERAL

Pretoria, South Africa, July 9, via London, July 9.—General Botha, commander of the forces of the Union of South Africa, has accepted the surrender of all German military forces in German Southwest Africa.

By the surrender of the German forces the kaiser has lost one of his greatest colonial possessions. German Southwest Africa, which probably will be made a part of the Union of South Africa, has an area of about 422,450 square miles, with a coast line of 900 miles on the Atlantic ocean extending from the Orange to the Cunene river. Its population is estimated at more than 225,000.

The captured territory contains the port of Angra Pequena, the first colonial possession obtained by the Germans in Africa.

EDISON TO HEAD NAVY INVENTORS

Accepts Secretary Daniels' Offer to Preside Over Board of Civilians.

Orange, N. J., July 13.—Thomas A. Edison has accepted an invitation from Secretary Daniels to head an advisory board of civilian inventors for a bureau of invention and development to be created in the navy department.

Mr. Daniels' idea of utilizing the inventive genius of Americans in and out of the military and naval service to meet conditions of warfare shown in the conflict on land and sea in Europe is outlined in a letter written last Wednesday, asking Mr. Edison whether, as a patriotic service to his country, he would undertake the task of advising the proposed bureau.

The plan is to have several men prominent in special lines of inventive research associated in the work.

Among the great problems to be laid before the investigators, the secretary mentioned submarine warfare, adding that he felt sure that with Mr. Edison's brain to help them, the officers of the navy would be able "to meet this new danger with new devices that will assure peace to our country by their effectiveness."

Secretary Daniels conferred with Rear Admirals Griffin, Taylor and Strauss, the naval officers who handle the problems of ordnance, construction, engineering and electricity, as to the best way to get the benefit of the advice of Edison as an inventor. As to the other advisers or members to be invited, Mr. Daniels said he was not ready to make any announcement, but he felt assured that other men would respond to the call to duty. He expects to make announcement concerning them in a few days.

When a large list of names of Americans prominent in various lines of science and invention was mentioned to Secretary Daniels today, he refused to be drawn into any discussion of probable selections, saying he would not speculate at all, but would wait until he was ready to make known the acceptances.

Among the names mentioned were Alexander Graham Bell, Simon Lake, Orville Wright, Prof. R. A. Fessenden, John Hays Hammond, Jr., H. Maxim and Henry Ford.

U. S. WILL SELL VAST RESERVATION TRACTS

To Dispose of 145,000 Acres in Montana.

Washington, July 13.—Approximately 145,000 acres of the former Flathead Indian reservation, in Montana, will be offered for sale at Kalispell and Missoula, Mont., during August, under regulaions announced yesterday by Secretary Lane.

One hundred thousand acres classified as agricultural and grazing land will be sold to the highest bidders, in tracts of 160 acres each or less, for cash, most of it at prices varying from $1.25 to $2.

A portion will be offered at Kalispell on August 16, and a portion at Missoula on August 23. No one person will be permitted to purchase more than 640 acres.

LAST OF GERMAN RAIDERS WRECKED

English Monitors Discover the Cruiser Koenigsberg in East Africa.

London, July 13.—The German cruiser Koenigsberg was wrecked completely yesterday by two British river monitors at the mouth of the Rufigi river, emptying into the Indian ocean in German East Africa.

The Koenigsberg was the last of the German cruiser fleet that was raiding the allies' commerce.

The Koenigsberg, which had been sheltered there since last October, was first attacked on July 4, when the British river monitors Severn and Mersey entered the Rufigi and opened fire on her.

The cruiser replied and the Mersey was hit twice, but the British craft kept up a continuous fire until the Koenigsberg was set afire between the masts by a salvo from the monitors. Although probably incapacitated the Koenigsberg continued to reply until silenced.

Yesterday H. M. S. Weymouth and H. M. S. Pioneer went to the support of the monitors and engaged the Koenigsberg in the fight which resulted in the destruction of the latter.

The Koenigsberg was reported sunk in the Rufigi river last January, but this rumor proved untrue.

FRENCH WAR LOAN INCREASE IS SOUGHT

Paris, July 13.—Minister of Finance Ribot yesterday introduced a bill in the chamber of deputies increasing to $1,400,000,000 the latest war loan. This is an increase of $200,000,000 over the original amount.

JAPS OPEN JUVENILE COURT

Osaka, Japan, July 9.—As a result of a visit of Judge T. Kakihara to the United States, a juvenile criminal court has been opened in Osaka. Juvenile criminality, according to statistics, is on the increase in Japan.

Judge Sato, of the Osaka court of appeals, attributes this to moving picture shows and a fall in the standard of life in the household.

JAPANESE TRAIN CZAR'S GUNNERS

Artillery Experts Show Russians How to Operate Huge Field Pieces.

New York, July 7.—Dr. B. R. Ward, of New Haven, Conn., who arrived here on the steamship United States from Copenhagen, after spending a year in Russia, said the Russians were making extensive preparations in arms and ammunitions for an early offensive against the Germans in Galicia.

The Vologda & Archangel railroad, with newly constructed lines reaching from Vologda toward the battle line, had been taken over in its entirety by the government, for the transportation of munitions of war. Only two passenger trains a week were being run when he left Petrograd, he said, and all freight traffic had been suspended.

Since Archangel was opened to navigation, Dr. Ward asserted, ammunition-laden ships from England and Canada have been arriving almost daily. Thousands of soldiers at Archangel are busy day and night transferring munitions to trains, and all railroad equipment that can be handled is being operated over the road, the southbound trains being loaded to capacity.

"I left Petrograd about the middle of June," said Dr. Ward. "Despite the Russian reverses there was no indication of discouragement. Thousands of new troops are already in training and in readiness to be rushed to the front as soon as the danger of another shortage of munitions is past.

"They are simply awaiting ammunition and equipment. Within ten miles of Petrograd over 600,000 troops are encamped ready for the word to go into action, and I was reliably informed as many more are in readiness in dozens of other places.

"While Russia is not receiving much help from Japan in the form of munitions or men, I know of my own knowledge that hundreds of trained Japanese officers are engaged in drilling Russian troops in the use of heavy artillery.

"At the hotel in Petrograd where I lived there were 17 Japanese artillery officers, the majority of whom had served in the siege of Port Arthur. They made no secret of their presence or of what they were doing."

ADRIATIC ARRIVES SAFELY

Voyage Was Uneventful, Say Passengers.

London, July 9.—The White Star liner Adriatic, for whose safety fears had been felt as the result of rumors in the United States that the Germans had marked her for destruction, arrived at Liverpool late last night, having passed safely through the war zone waters and docked early today.

Passengers on the Adriatic said that the trip was without incident, although all possible precautions had been taken in case of an attack by a German submarine. When the ship entered the war zone the lifeboats were swung outward and the crew put through lifesaving drills.

DISMISSES $102,000,000 SUIT AGAINST NEW HAVEN

Boston, Mass., July 8.—The full bench of the supreme court today dismissed the $102,000,000 suit brought against the New Haven railroad and certain of its former directors to secure the restitution of the millions of which the railroad's treasury was alleged to have been looted.

The court states that the "allegations in the bill do not show reasonable application to the directors to institute proceedings to recover the losses referred to, nor facts showing that such application would have been useless."

NO HOLT ACCOMPLICE

New York, July 9.—Nearly 2,000 letters found among the effects of Frank Holt at Ithaca have been gone over carefully by the police, it was announced today, and not a single sentence has been found among them to indicate that Holt had an accomplice in his program of terrorism by bomb and assassination.

Two letters from an aunt of Holt, in Leipsic, Germany, were found. So far as could be learned, they contained no reference to Holt's life as Erich Muenter.

NEW REGISTRY BILL PASSED BY COMMONS

London, July 9.—The national registry bill passed its third reading in the house of commons yesterday.

NORWAY BUILDING SUBS.

Christiania, July 9.—Parliament has voted the sum of $6,500,000 for building submarines and fortifying the entrance to Christiania.

DUTCH BACKING WILSON; WILL DEFEND NEUTRALITY

New York, July 10.—Holland is relying on the United States to establish the rules of neutral nations in war, according to Rev. Tertius Van Dyke, who for six months acted as secretary to his father, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, American minister to Holland and Luxemburg. In his first public address since his return from Holland, delivered here last night, Mr. Van Dyke said the Dutch government is in accord with President Wilson's policy as outlined in the American notes to Germany.

"Holland is still apprehensive," he said. "She is ready for any eventuality. Her army, mobilized at full war strength is, I believe, a factor to be reckoned with. I do not think that 350,000 is too high an estimate of the number of men the kingdom can mobilize.

"In her formal attitude of neutrality Holland resembles the U. S. The Dutch adopted neutrality of their own accord and are ready to defend it. I think they would fight, no matter who violated their neutrality. Holland knows that geographically it is in a perilous position. Dutch shipping is suffering from two causes. German submarines sink their ships and British patrol boats delay them."

Generals Plead With King Not to Expose Self

Photo by American Press Association.

The presence of King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, at the front is responsible for much of the brilliancy and dash of the Italian troops The presence of their ruler has imbued the Italian troops with superhuman courage. At the same time leading men in the army are pleading with the king not to expose himself to the deadly fire of the enemy. The king wants to be in the vanguard of every movement.

YUAN SHI-KAI PREFERS EXILE TO A KINGSHIP

He'll Flee if People Insist He Take Scepter.

Pekin, July 9.—A remarkable interview between President Yuan Shai-Kai and General Feng Kou-Chang, in command of the forces on the lower Yangtze, filling the Pekin press. Referring to rumors that titles of nobility were to be revived as a preliminary to a monarchy, the President said that even if he seized the throne it would not increase his present powers, while as for transmitting the imperial yellow to his sons, "none of them was fitted for that honor."

General Feng Kuo-Chang interrupted, saying that the people of the South of China would not oppose any such change ultimately. The President declared in a heightened voice:

"I affirm that when I sent my sons to study in England I ordered them to purchase a small estate there as a possible home. If the people of China insist on my acceptance of the scepter I shall leave this country and spend my remaining days abroad."

CAMPAIGN FOR STRONGER NAVY

League Plans to Educate the Middle West and South.

Washington, July 12.—The middle west and the south are to be invaded by speakers of the Navy League to strengthen the movement for an adequate navy. According to the plan representatives are to be sent into every state of the Union which has voted consistently against naval appropriations. Committees will be appointed, meetings held, addresses delivered and every means adopted to build up and crystallize sentiment for sufficient naval protection.

The plan was adopted upon the advice of Col. Robert M. Thompson, chairman of the executive committee of the Navy League.

"Telling people in the north Atlantic states that they need a bigger navy is a good deal like carrying coals to Newcastle," said Colonel Thompson. "Practically everybody in New York is lined up for a big navy because it would be the first goal of attack by a foreign fleet. In the middle west, however, the people do not realize the need."

Exploding Shell Just Misses Italian King

Rome, July 9.—King Victor Emanual, who is at the front with his army, has had several narrow escapes from death, owing to his proneness to expose himself to the fire of the enemy. The Tribune today prints a story of the king's latest escape. He had been helping direct the fire of a battery and the guns were doing heavy execution among the Austrians. A short time afterwards the king, in conversation with one of his generals, described enthusiastically the work of the artillery officer he had just left.

"That officer was killed by a shell half an hour ago just where you left him," exclaimed the general.

BRITISH FLYING CHIEF KILLED BY OWN BOMB

London, July 9.—A bomb with which he was experimenting exploded yesterday, killing Squadron Commander Arthur Henry Leslie Soames of the Royal Flying Corps. Soames led a squadron of aeroplanes which flew from England to France at the beginning of the war.

CALLS MORGAN DEALS CRIMINAL

Monnett, Arguing for Peace Council, Tells Lansing That Law Penalizes Acts.

Washington, July 9.—Advocates of an embargo on munitions of war shipments have raised with Secretary Lansing the question whether it is legal for United States customs authorities to clear a foreign naval or war auxiliary ship loaded with such cargo for any of the belligerents.

Frank S. Monnett, former attorney general of Ohio, presented the proposition to Mr. Lansing in behalf of the Labor Council for Peace, a new organization, of which Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois is president and former Representative Fowler an official.

Contends It is Criminal.

Mr. Monnett contends that, under both the criminal sections of the federal statutes of the United States and under terms of conventions and treaties between this country and the several belligerent countries, it is a criminal offense for any citizen of the United States to ship on any ship connected with the admiralty or with the war organization of any country at war with any country with which this country is at peace, any arms or munitions of war.

Involves House of Morgan.

Mr. Lansing has made no ruling on the argument presented by Mr. Monnett. But should he hold the latter correct, many American shippers and officials will be responsible to heavy criminal liability.

This, of course, involves J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, who are the fiscal agents and contractors for the allies, and who have been directing the shipments of munitions to the allies on the various vessels leaving Atlantic ports. Mr. Monnett says their liability holds only on shipments made on foreign vessels auxiliary to foreign navies and does not hold good as to similar shipments made on vessels of American registry.

NORWAY AFTER U. S. MARKET

To Have Paid Consuls Here to Help Boost Trade.

Christiania, July 9.—The Norwegian government has decided to establish salaried consuls in Chicago and San Francisco, and to increase the salaries of the Norwegian minister and the consul general in Washington and New York. The Norwegian representatives in Chicago and San Francisco are now American citizens holding only honorary posts. The decision to put these posts on a salary basis also includes the plan of sending representatives direct from Norway to take charge. It is reported that F. Herman Gade, at present the Norwegian government's commissioner at the San Francisco exposition, will be appointed to one of the posts.

It is desired to improve the consular service particularly, because, since the outbreak of the European war, the attention of Norwegian exporters and importers has been directed to the enormous American market more than ever before. Norway has lately considered herself handicapped by the fact that the other Scandinavian countries were more fully represented by consular officials in the United States.

TWO MORE SHIPS DESTROYED

One Set Afire in North Sea; Other One Torpedoed.

Copenhagen, July 9.—The Danish ship Ellen, bound for Liverpool with a cargo of timber, has been set on fire in the North Sea by a German submarine and destroyed. Her crew was landed at Helsingfors today.

London, July 9.—The Wilson line steamship Guido, from Hull for Archangel, Russia, was sunk off the coast of Scotland yesterday by a German submarine. The crew of the Guido was saved.

BRITAIN CONTROLS DRINK

Takes Over Liquor Question in Munitions' District.

London, July 7.—Under the powers conferred by the defense of the realm act, the British government yesterday by an order in council decided to take over the control of the sale and supply of intoxicating liquors in many districts where war material is being handled.

The districts affected include the cities of Bristol, Southampton, Cardiff, Liverpool and adjacent towns, and most of the munition and shipbuilding centers in Yorkshire.

FERTILIZER BLAST KILLS

60,000 Pounds of Prism Powder Lets Go on Farm.

Annapolis, Md., July 7.—About 60,000 pounds of old time prism powder that the government rejected and is disposing of for fertilizer exploded on the naval academy dairy farm near here yesterday. Two workmen were killed and one person was severely injured.

While the prisms were being shoveled into the hopper to be crushed it is supposed that friction caused the powder to ignite. Prism powder contains a larger percentage of nitrate of potash than the ordinary fertilizer.

ORDERS LUMBER RATE PROBE

I. C. C. to Start Inquiry in Both Rail and Water Routes.

Washington, July 9.—The interstate commerce commission today ordered an investigation, covering the entire country, of rates on lumber and lumber products both by rail and water.

The inquiry will cover all the phases of the lumber traffic, including rates, practices, rules and classifications. A date for the first hearing has not yet been set.

PRONOUNCES HOLT'S BRAIN AS EXCELLENTLY DEVELOPED

Minneola, N. Y., July 7.—The brain of Frank Holt, assailant of J. P. Morgan, who committed suicide in the Nassau county jail, was removed today and examined by Dr. Guy Cleghorn, who pronounced it normal. Dr. Cleghorn said Holt's brain was one of the most excellently developed he had ever seen, and belonged to a man of the highest intelligence.

The brain was sent to New York for examination by alienists, who will report to District Attorney Smith.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Interurban motormen, conductors, earn $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; qualify now. State age; details free. Address Box L-61, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly, experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5; send for free booklet; tells how. Heacock, 668, Lockport, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Men and women everywhere. Government jobs; $75 month. Short hours. Vacations. Rapid advancement. Steady work. Common education sufficient. Full unnecessary. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. A-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted—Several industrious people to distribute moral literature; will pay $180 for 90 days' work. Purity Co., Pope Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Earn $500 annually; commercial information wanted; spare time; confidential. "Cico," Evansville, Ind.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

FEMALE HELP.

Ladies to sew at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay; nice work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices paid. Dalrymple Co., Dept. 25, Walnut st., Phila., Pa.

Ladies—To sell the best medicated toilet soap. An everyday necessity. Fast seller; no traveling. Free sample. Antiseptic Co., Canton, O.

AGENTS.

Agents—A big summer seller; something new, concentrated soft drinks. Just add water. Delicious soft drinks in a jiffy, any time, anywhere. Popular for the home, picnics, parties, socials, etc. Guaranteed under U. S. pure food laws. Lightweight packages by parcel post, no delay. Enormous demand; spare time coining money, $6 to $12 a day; 250 other fast sellers, all big repeaters, 100% profit. Attractive outfit free. Territory going fast. Be quick; just a postal today. American Products Co., 2446 Third St., Cincinnati, O.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

$5.00 daily guaranteed hustler in each territory calling on automobile owners introducing Orolo guaranteed carbon remover. Territory for distributors also wanted. Orolo Manufacturing Co., Louisville, Ky.

POULTRY.

Day Old Chicks. Low prices for July delivery. Best winter layers are hatched in July. Immediate delivery of strong, pure blooded stock, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Wyandottes; our last hatch of the season, July 28th. Catalog free. Tiffin Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Dept. 11, Tiffin, Ohio.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED IDEAS Write for List of Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Our four books sent free. Patents secured or Fee Returned. Victor J. Evans & Co., 126 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS.

PATENTABLE IDEAS WANTED. Manufacturers want Owen patents. Send for $ free book. Hundreds of inventions wanted, etc. I get patent or no fee. Manufacturing facilities. RICHARD B. OWEN, 89 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

RAISE BELGIAN HARES FOR US; BIG PROFITS—We furnish stock and pay you $5 each. Also cavies, mink, skunk, fox, squabs, frogs, etc. Belgian hare book and contract for dime. Particulars FREE. The Belgian Hare, Box 18, Holmes Park, Mo.

PLAN TO DOUBLE U. S. SUBMARINES

Navy Officials Seek Big Increase in Supply of Undersea Craft.

Washington, July 10.—The next building program for the United States navy will include estimates for nearly double the number of submarines appropriated for by the last session of congress.

From officials in close touch with the administration's plan for the navy, it was learned last night that while the general board would wait until September before making its recommendations, at least 30 and probably more submarines certainly would be required.

Some naval officers of high rank who are being consulted, think as many as 50 or 75 submarines would not be too many, but those who are taking into account the necessity for enlarging other parts of the navy program believe a conservative estimate of the number which eventually will be agreed upon is about 50.

The last congress, in three sessions, authorized 26 submarines, and the United States has a total now of nearly 70 in commission or building. Within two years, the total, it is estimated may be brought up to 100 under-sea craft.

Secretary Daniels, it is understood, favors a large building program, believing that in the development of the efficiency of the submarine arm lies the most important task of the navy today.

Plans for the two superdreadnaughts provided for by the last congress are being delayed pending the results of experiments now in progress with defense against torpedoes.

HOLDS TWO SHIPS MEXICO BOUND

Government Scents Plot to Carry Munitions in Alleged Huerta Conspiracy.

Washington, July 9.—The department of justice today started an investigation to determine whether the steamships Atlanta and Ventura are violating neutrality by carrying arms and ammunition to Mexico.

The Atlanta is held at Baltimore. Munitions are declared to have been discovered secreted beneath her cargo of coal. The Ventura is held at Miama, Florida.

Both are suspected of being connected with the alleged Huerta conspiracy. Assistant Attorney General Warren, who is conducting the investigation, said Felix Diaz's name was mentioned in connection with the enterprises of the two ships.

He said also federal authorities are watching closely all ports from which any ships carrying munitions to Mexico might clear.

The state department, it was learned today, is endeavoring to bring about an agreement between Jose Maytorena and General Calles, respectively Villa and Carranza, governors of Sonora, whereby the state shall be divided into two districts.

The adoption of the agreement would prevent further mobilization and attacks by either faction in Cananea and Nacozari mining camps, which employ thousands of Mexcan laborers.

General Villa has been defeated by Carranza troops, 10 miles south of Aguas Calientes and is retreating north, according to Consular advices, dated last nght, from Aguas Calientes. No details were given.

GUGGENHEIM GETS BIG CHILE COPPER DEPOSITS

Washington, July 9.—Triumphing over British capital, Daniel Guggenheim, heading a group of American capitalists, has taken over the copper deposits of Tocapilla, Chili, said to be the largest in the world. It is understood that an electrically equipped plane will be built, having a daily capacity of 20,000 tons.

STRIKE WHISKY OFF DRUG LIST

No "Nip" to Be Had in Pharmacy Next Year Unless It Has Saloon License.

Washington, July 9.—The drug store "blind pig" is doomed. No "blind pig" harbored by any druggist is now so bereft of vision that he will not be able to see clearly after January 1, 1916, that the game is up.

Sight is to be restored to the drug store "blind pigs" by a major operation performed by 51 of the foremost physicians in the United States, constituting the National Pharmacopoeia committee. The operation which already has been performed consisted of cutting whisky and brandy from the new edition of the United States pharmacopoeia.

This means that whisky and brandy have been declared officially to be neither drugs nor medicine. The new edition of the pharmacopoeia will be issued about January 1, 1916, and after that time brandy and whisky cannot legally be sold by druggists as medicine.

Must Pay Local License.

After that time it will be necessary for the druggist to banish whisky and brandy from his store or take out a retail liquor dealer's license and become classed as a saloonkeeper. Instead of paying only the $25 federal liquor permit fee as at present, he will be compelled, if he continues to sell whisky and brandy, to pay the much higher local license rates and comply with state and municipal liquor regulations.

The action of the pharmacopoeia committee is recognized as a severe blow to the liquor traffic, particularly in "dry" districts, where it is next to impossible to obtain spirits except in the guise of medicine at drug stores. The step also will put out of business a number of patent medicines which practically are little more than whisky or brandy and are chiefly valued for that character.

Some Drug Stores to Suffer.

No one is able to estimate how many drug stores throughout the country will be wiped out as a result of this decision. It is generally admitted that in "dry" territory the number of drug stores is undoubtedly much larger than it will be after it is impossible to sell liquor as medicine. In many localities, however, many druggists have voluntarily given up the saloon liquor.

It is known that one of the main reasons why the revision committee took action as it did is that comparatively few physicians now prescribe liquor even as a tonic. The number of persons who obtain from their physicians a prescription for whisky or brandy is small. Even so-called "pure malt whiskies" will be tabooed by the new order. They cannot be sold from drug stores.

DEMANDS OUSTING OF FRENCH WAR MINISTER

Paris, July 9.—Making a violent attack on War Minister Miller, and in the chamber of deputies yesterday, M. Fabre, a radical Socialist member, charged the military bureau with gross incompetency. He demanded that the example of Germany, Austria and Russia, all of whom had dismissed their war ministers, be followed by France in the interests of the sacred union of all parties.

Agents $60 a Week

Big Summer Seller

Outdoor Lamp and Safety Lantern

Burns Kerosene. Can't explode. Can't set fire to anything. Burns in all kinds of weather. Rain proof, wind proof, bug proof. Costs only 1/2 of a cent an hour. For farmers, teamsters, hucksters, plumbers, dairymen, campers—everybody needs it.

Big spare time money maker

Night time best time to demonstrate. Jennings sold 5 first evening. Your territory open. Write quick for terms and free samples.

Thomas Lantern Co., 478 East St., Dayton, O.

21 JEWEL, 20 YEAR GOLD WATCH $5

Elegant Solid Gold filled 21 Ruby Jewel latest railroad model, timed, tested and regulated. Worth $50 to anyone who requires an absolutely accurate timekeeper. Movement stamped 21 jewels, 20 year guarantee stamped in case. This Model

$5.95

20 Year Guarantee

Let us send it to you C. O. D. by Insured Parcel Post, pay your Postman our special price $5.95 when you receive the watch and our legal binding Guarantee. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Mention open face or hunting style. ARNOLD WATCH CO., Dept. 10D CHICAGO, ILL.